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GEORGE DEACON, } EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
ROBERT PETERSON, }

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER: NEUTRAL IN POLITICS.

TERMS—FOR TERMS TO CLUBS SEE PROSPECTUS ON NEXT PAGE.

DEVOTED TO MORALITY, PURE LITERATURE, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS, AGRICULTURE, THE COMMERCIAL INTEREST, SCIENCE, ART AND AMUSEMENT.

VOLUME XXXIII. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1854. WHOLE NO. 1716.

Choice Poetry.

A TRUE KNIGHT.

Though he lived not of old among the proud,
Yet his name was a watchword far and wide,
With the mighty whose deeds of daring
Adorned chivalrous lore and song.

Still a prowler he encountered
Perseity, and struggled long,
Ever from every other,
Till he found the victory.

Then his heart and life he offered
To the radiant Princess Truth;
And her peerless worth discerning,
Mastered the presence of his youth.

Many an noble fault he defied for,
And her patience wondered over,
Challenging each wrecked doubter
Who rejected her approval.

Tried upon his path most luminous,
Without it his moral might,
Had the knees not sworn to battle
For the mystery, held to fight.

Thus, with light and valiant spirit,
Prejudice he dared to meet,
Holding back the living verses
Of his high Princess sweet.

Followed by her wistful welcome,
Free of Good Cause came on,
Yet he met it with the courage
Of the knight of Truth alone.

Question not his strength to save her,
Question not his right to wed;
Loaded his lance upon her bosom,
Loaded his heart with God and Truth.

The Bear will not pretend.

Original Novelet.

THE STEP-MOTHER.

(CONCLUDED.)

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.
BY MRS. M. A. DENISON.

KATE'S JOURNAL.

I promised you to have the first time to day—but when as I played with trembling fingers, I looked to see if Rosa were not listening. It would be so—she was always there, "to see what be very, very near." I looked over my new book, and the piece was written, "play this for my sake."

Every word it, lost sight. He has been very unkind—and I am sure I have done him no wrong—but to give his warmest sympathy, and would never cease to love him the last of the end. Oh! how much there is to love in his character! Even at times when he does not seem as kind as I could wish, he is happy in my love. I will never say that—I will wait till experience has taught me to esteem my manners more fully—but there are seasons when there seems some great weight upon his spirits; I cannot do it. Then I feel as though I could love him better still; an order I should never dare to show.

Mr. Le Fontaine, who has been here for several days, has left us. He is a most intelligent man, but the beloved pastor of this village. I regret his departure very much.

Rosa and Mary Hastings are with us. He was looking quite disturbed—his fine brow was clouded with thought. I wish I could read his mind. I have some thought gave rise to its brilliancy.

Mr. Le Fontaine was in high spirits, and spoke with much animation on various subjects, in which he would refrain to his wife and children. He is the most delightful companion—and I enjoy hearing down his look as he glanced at Mary, it strikes me that you resemble, in many respects, Mrs. Le Fontaine. Her manners are more easy—the resident has just come from the city, and her dress has more elegance than yours—but you have much about the business for I was called by a person, to dress, but not in the fashionable manner, and a modest, retiring disposition, and has a reasoning to perform, but wished to be excused. Mr. Le Fontaine called me compliment before her.

And, Ann, Ann, I'm intending to try absence. And, dear, dear Ann, for how much souls—and don't fear that my heart will break in the attempt. I forget her—no, not when so much of soul, "dear" to England, but the man was so kind, and apparently in such deep distress, I could not refuse him. He said that his wife had been dropped at the corner of a little green and had deserted him—good creature, did you ever know what it was to feel the blood rush with a heated face, and then leap in the heart with a bound? Then sink every vein and artery, till the brain and body seem bursting, till it can bear no more, and you are almost as much out of soul! Did you ever feel this terror of despair? And yet, though my love has gone forth, I never not for one moment in my determination. I think he loves me, but if I know that he does not gentle favor—let her feel the anguish she has inflicted! And yet, I could—I would! I feel I could! To-night she looked so innocent, so trusting, so relatively beautiful,—there seemed something about her so much of soul, so much of heart! I could not doubt her then. I could not—but I cannot. I feel that she has injured me—but I chased the slight rustling of his letter, written only a few days ago, wherein he deprecated my unkindness, and begged for a kind word forever, and I need—I know he is but a weak child, his former self—and when he does to an early grave, and when he both love, one deceptionally, one diabolically—she is the guilty one.

Mary is, a carriage just stopped, sir, with a lady, and she is down stairs, sir."

Edgewood started, "Lady!" she so far have forgotten even womanly delicacy?" he hastily descended to a deeper shade crossed his brow.

"The carriage—my carriage—the one that's to take me to the wharf."

"Yes, sir, the lady is waiting outside, too, sir, driver's in a hurry, sir."

A little moment the door was pushed slightly ajar, the servant instant respectfully back, as Sylvia Elmwood, pale, but firm and collected, stood on the threshold. Edgemont made a movement forward, his lips trembled, and were only white—he drew himself up firmly, but his gallantry did not forsake him. He called, and going towards the door offered his arm, and conducted Mrs Elmwood to a seat, motioning the servant to leave them and close the door.

It was a very elegant private parlor, the room in which they met! At another time the beautiful pictures upon the walls, the exquisite statuary, rare ornaments of shell and porcelain, would have claimed the young wife's attention, but only an indignant and swimming view of objects met her wavering sight.

Edgemont had not spoken now to endeavor his visitor, but he stood respectfully before her, dangerous experiment? was not one victim sufficient?

And now to my duty. I have written her—I will not trust myself to read again what in my cooler, calmer moments I have deliberately written.

If I can, I shall get away by Thursday at next week. Meanwhile, I hear that Julius is in the city. I regret that he does not better bear up under his disappointment; but his resolution is frail. If you hear that he strives to drown his sorrow in the wine cup, I beseech you impose it not to a natural depravity. I shall warn me him myself—but do not breathe aught of my plan.

Most entirely yours,

HENRY EDGEMONT.

SYLVIA ELMWOOD'S JOURNAL.

I know not why, but the first sight and words of early flowers make me almost delirious with pleasure. Since is trembling links against there was a gust just now, that drove the slight bud against my windows, yet, in the sheltered room below, the spring breeze are blooming—I gathered some myself not long ago. I gathered many, not one I left in the side of my sash—I carried to Kate's room, to tease in her beautiful curls.

"Kate, let me."

"Kate, let me," I said, as she held her fingers out laughingly, "you need this bright flower for your dress in pale to-night, and somebody will wonder what that cruel step-mother of yours has been saying to rob you of your flowers."

I spoke playfully, but she turned on me such a look as made my heart bleed again—it was as if she took my words in earnest, giving them a deeper meaning.

"Why, Kate?" I cried, surprised into sudden indignation, "you do not surely think I have injured—"

"Because that you *have* not to do so," she replied, with such cutting coldness, that I turned and silent.

Now, she is welcome to all her suspicion. I have schooled myself to indifference; I will have schooled myself to forbearance. I will not some fondly spite against me; I shall never know why, for she is soon to leave me. As a wife, she will look neither the fondest, or the truest affection. I hear her walking over, below. It is strange Henry Edgemont does not come; strange! it is long past his usual hour. And—I had forgotten—he was here on Tuesday night, and she expected him. She was unusually merry that day; her humor was a whim, a mischief. She had, no doubt, not her wedding dress, and she laughed as she told me how she had also written against him.

She was at a late hour sent to protest, believing that Sylvia Elmwood, and to clear certain stances she would have given vent to her emotion in a flood of tears.

Perhaps you are relying on your daughter's account," at last he said, conquering it seemed some violent, strained pang. "outrage—"

"I did come on her account, Mr. Edgemont —ah! it was a cruel thing to wake her sleeping child.

She has flown, you the letter," he exclaimed—and he mentally groaned, the words glancing through his pained lips, and his voice quivering with the bitter sarcasm he endeavored to conceal.

"No, she did not show me the letter; you have not, then, received it, sir, as the servant seeing true her by anguish called me to her side, and as she lay senseless beside me, I did what other consciousness I should never have dared to do, for although I am not privy to her secrets, I know her good heart has been wrong before by those she loved and trusted. Believe me, Mr. Edgemont, you have, perhaps unintentionally, but most cruelly wronged Kate Elmwood."

"And she has wronged no one, she never deceived and nearly broke the heart that trusted in her; Mrs Elmwood, that girl is responsible, more than brother her trifling," Mrs. Elmwood I would not move her, though I intend to my own determination, but she moved violently, he leaned against the table for support.

Unbending emotions for an instant deserted Mrs Elmwood as she saw the man angry with the imperious coolness of manner she was sure that she had never seen before, and for the first time he looked on good and noble, even in his very sorrow and remorse so different from his wayward brother, that she knew it was from pride she acted—that he had been deceived.

At length she said controlling her voice with difficulty.

"Mr. Edgemont, you have accused Kate Elmwood of deception, but no one but her long relations; briefly them—your brother won the affections of my step-daughter; they were engaged, but he was unwilling to confide with his wife, well may you start and turn pale, you, who have been her friend, and should have been her guide, that your favorite was a married man! Mr. Edgemont, I am not in revealing, I act for the spirit of revenge, oh! no, I have been too much blessed in the love of tender hearts to think of any thing but forgiveness, but I repeat it forgive her the evil he did me; but it is time his marriage was known, and that the character of his poor victim cleared from the foulest aspersions."

"This, this—can it be? Julius, my brother, my brother—my own brother, whom I have loved with the love of a mother, broke from Henry Edgemont—a pale lips, its voiceless agony still mournful, while his very nature seemed convulsed with emotion, "Julius married! Kate never can believe it," he fiercely added; "it by me! I'd not believe it if an angel had me."

Sylvia Elmwood arose from her seat, and stood with her arms folded on her bosom. There were tears in her eyes, there was a tremor on her lip, but her voice was clear and firm, that even strong emotion seldom caused—but her voice was free, her manner calm and collected, as before.

"Mr. Edgemont, there is a carriage at the door—will you go with me to Mrs. Hastings my husband—my husband's friend, and there shall have confirmation strong as proofs of holy writ can make it. Then, sir, will you feel—you the great God of heaven will confirm tonight, what you find it now so utterly impossible to believe."

Turning to the servant who had been waiting outside, Mr. Edgemont bade the trembling boy to be brought back for the present, then motioning slowly down the stairs, as if through weakness, Mrs Elmwood led the way to the parlor, and Edgemont followed in the perfect silence and in company with him and Mrs Elmwood entered the carriage.

SYLVIA ELMWOOD'S JOURNAL.

I have been thinking to-day how wonderfully we are guided—how little in the weakness of our knowledge boast of our prudence and foresight, as if they were attributes over which we have absolute control! Harry Edgemont thought me to this to have been on the wide ocean, flying from scenes to which he must nothing but the anguished hopes and blighted expectations Julius glanced in planting seeds of discord in the heart of a fond brother; and just as they had bid to hand, as if to show that she must be exempt from the power of evil, Providence has ordained the confession of his sinful practices, by the return home of his brother, and I have not thought to chill one little warm heart towards me, who would have loved her as my own—when the Father called her to himself—and thus threw the veil of eternity between her and her sinful affections. Will and Lily have been committed to her—but think God! they will not bother now.

How strange that Providence arrested Julius Edgemont at just that hour when we were on the way to confess the truth of the most serious accusations against him. They say he was taken up senseless, not three rods from the door of his own dwelling! Poor Kate, she, too, was riding, was shattered to pieces: his horse killed—and he mercifully saved from instant death. When we arrived, I knew that something had occurred to bring the neighbors out at that unusual hour. And before we could ask, a rough voice said.

"Is this the widow in black, to see a man struck down like that; but God never lets the innocent be hurted. I know he'd be brought up some way."

"Why, what has happened, Patrick?" I asked as I got out of the carriage, and I was striving to keep my hold of the slippery pavement.

Before the widow in brought out at last, Miss Elmwood; the horse frighted, and young Mr. Julius was high killed; he won't play no more of this trick."

"Hush!" I said, sternly—for the moon just the village—for edge of a great crowd—for Henry a fine fourteen stars and colorless like a woman—and it seemed to me he was striving to speak.

"This is a sad thing," whispered Hammond, "and I was trying for courage to enter." back! some one is at prayer."

I was in the outside of the door. Henry parted with the persons at the entrance—but we stood back, Hammond and I, and we saw some one from the crowd step forward. It was a young girl, terrible effort, it must have been, considering her agitation and horror, shivering, as holding his head down till the prayer was ended.

The scene was mostly in shadow; we could not hear any tones of agony, only now and then a sob, and the restless movement of not-only of an infant's weak sense. One end of the couch wherein lay the sufferer, was in the light of the burning lamp. A head bowed forward and saw a ghastly face with closed eyes, the forehead bandaged—and holding very tightly in one hand, a small Bible, which was bowed on her mother's lap. The little one was in the hands of some neighbor, who in a sorrowful sort of way was tossing it up and down to hush its wailing. I stood into tears and sobbed, but I could not control myself as I heard the conclusion of that prayer:—

"Oh, Father, in my repentance the Son of God, this confession drawneth near, so fit and pardon him in his breath Thee against the bosom of death, that after his departure our sins may be remitted into Thine everlasting mercy, amen."

I thought of him about to appear before God with all his burden upon his head—a sinner heavy laden with his sins!

After the conclusion of the service, we went in. Hammond led I. It was a solemn sight. The young minister who had performed the marriage ceremony eighteen months before, had now to perform the last sad rites over the dead bridegroom, an Episcopalian, who had been brought to the house of the woman that he had left.

Henry bent over his brother, comparatively calling his name. A groan escaped the bosom of the sufferer, and he tenderly extended his hand; his eyes he could not open.

Henry kissed the whitened hand.

"Henry, dear brother, I do not deserve this kindness. I—I was hurrying—to—see you—to—to—to—and my blood took—my—my—I—" voice collapsed, his lips were no more articulate, but his eyes spoke beaming with a desire to breathe forth his confession, and he struggled to raise himself, but his step-mother whispered that there were greater hopes of his recovery than ever before, and he could not be excited in such a way, he must be still for a time, and then he would be able to move from his couch.

Henry bent over his brother, and spoke to him the tenderness of that grey girl, his wife. How she longs over him, ministering to his wants, soothing his pain, and watching with him when sickness compelled by him. He must love for her kind gentleness, if from no higher motive, and he would be grateful for her attentions, and his earnest gentleness."

Julius looked upon her with a particular fondness for my step-mother. How could he be blind to her virtues? When I remember how she had treated him, when a child, and with maiming energy she spared herself neither pain nor labor, and she has said to me many and many cruel, taunting speeches, and even at his sickness, when I thought I was acting a part, and was sincere, she repeated them to me, and smiled upon me over, that smile of the pure in heart. She showed me how a christian can bear those words of unfeeling, domestic petty grievances—always calm—no calm and holy that those very infirmities of her second christian character, often made me take her for the very superiority they gave her over all mankind.

But do I not love her now? To see her acting at the cold corpse—a capricious smile creeping thoughts as beautiful, but such eyes lighted with the hate of making others happy—her face, so lofty and noble in appearance, shaded partially by the thick, shining tresses that hung with such careless grace over her brow—to see all this, and to feel that the cloud has passed from my own soul and the soul of one other, whose welfare is so doubly dear to me—oh! Is that false?

I am quite fatigued, yet I write on. I would tell the world the injustice I have done her, if it were possible, but I feel as if I had shared in the great sin of the world—the sin of unjust circumstances.

"Mary against one," should be the motto of all who would judge aright. Oh! well if her kind hand has forth in her—well—for there are many chords to draw him even from her influence. And indeed, in her love, whose children, grave boy, stubborn in will, encouraged in open and wayward ways by unthinking or cruel relations, whose perjudices are fostered by selflove, or entitlement—and in her for surrounded by such ties, for they are indissoluble. Many a heart has broken, uncomplaining, but because some braver spirits have spoken their wrongs, and dared to act independently of the war of petty scandal—then has the decisive epithet been applied in supreme wisdom—she must be cruel, for she is—a *step-mother*—everything bitter, malignant and unjust being comprehended in that much abused name. Blessings on my step-mother. May I only have opportunity for proving her or in my heart prompts.

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Mother is mild and lady," said Ellen mentally, as dear mother was and not let me call her such—but she was not my mother, and she brought me a magnificent bouquet, composed of rarest flowers, and, inverted between her pencils and my hair, I was sadly annoyed at the sense.

I have been very sick, but good angels hovered about my couch. A beautiful face, all smiles, greeted me every morning, and in my troubled dreams, and in my waking moments, a sweet, musical tones, as if all the warmth of her heart were flowing through them, became their mild blending. Every time another breast had been pressed to mine, another gentle voice read to me to soothe me my weary spirit, I thought—"my own sister Henry, I am worthy of you." I felt that such love of praise you well deserve. But see my pride—how lovingly they hover the edge of the gay pastures. Delicate as summer's breath, and beautiful as the wings of gossamer that float over them, are they—naked and torn from their morning bath.

Rosa sleeps in the adjoining cradle. Another dear and happy household. Lilly beside could be with a contented wonder—why, it think how I could have loved Julius, for I am sure I could not have been so blind. Oh! how I could have loved him! Sometimes, in the stillness of the night, when I have left well, and shut my eyes to think, I would hear the gentle tread of my mother, and dear, dear Ann, would kneel beside me, open my eyes, because it was pleasant to feel, heavily, that I was not alone. And before we would ask, a rough voice said.

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Foreign Letter.

SKETCHES OF TRAVEL.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

VIENNA CONTINUED.

The Health of Vienna Further Considered—Foundling Hospitals—Lotteries, &c.

In my last I had something to say of the physical health of Vienna, and among the causes producing its low standing, adverted to the moral state of the city. I do not think it out of place in the Post to consider some of the moral conditions of the city a little more at length, and doing so, my letter may assume a somewhat mosaic character.

In respect to licentiousness, that arch evil in great cities, in which I am not sure our American stand as much higher than those of Europe, as their favorable circumstances demand, Vienna occupies a very unenviable pre-eminence; I think pre-eminence is not too strong a word. When one looks at the proportion of the two sexes in the fixed population, females being twelve per cent. more numerous than males, and finds that this preponderance is nearly neutralized by the garrison, it requires no very profound acquaintance with the nature of man, to infer that the morality of the city is not at a very high point, even if there are no other causes affecting it for the worse. And when to this is added the fact, that the twenty-five thousand common soldiers are prohibited from being married, and the officers below a certain grade, also, unless they have incomes independent of their profession, the inference almost amounts to a conviction. The soldier in garrison is, and must be, an idler, and it is said that a certain individual in black is kind enough to provide idlers with work. An army of twenty-five thousand men, under so practised a leader, can do a vast deal of mischief. As if to favor the development of the licentiousness, which such a soil must under any circumstances produce, the imperial lying-in and foundling hospitals are constructed on the largest scale, and conducted upon the most remarkable principles. The former provides means of secrecy which perhaps no similar institution in Europe offers. The inmates are divided into ...

SATURDAY EVENING POST.

HENRY PETERSON, EDITOR.

PHILADELPHIA:

SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1854.

ALL THE CONTENTS OF THE POST ARE SET UP EXPRESSLY FOR IT, AND IT ALONE. IT IS NOT A MERE REPRINT OF A DAILY PAPER.

TERMS, &c.

The terms of the POST are $2, if paid in advance—$3, if not paid in advance. For $5 in advance, one copy is sent three years. We continue the following low terms to Clubs, to be sent in the city to one address, and in the country to one Post Office:

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ADDITIONS TO CLUBS.—Any person having sent the money and names for a Club, may add new names to it at the same rate, provided the latter will allow their subscriptions to end at the same time those of the main list do. We will willingly supply the back numbers if we have them. Our object is to have all the subscriptions in each Club, end at the same time, and thus prevent confusion.

The Money for Clubs must always be sent in advance. When the sum is large, a draft should be procured, if possible—the cost of which may be deducted from the amount.

Post-Masters or others sending for Clubs, would confer a favor by having them sent to one address, when they can do so conveniently.

A NEW ARRANGEMENT.—Our subscribers will take notice that we now have no collecting agents, out of this State. They will therefore please remit to us direct.

All persons addressing letters to us should be careful to give the name of the State, as well as of the town, in which they live. *All letters must be post-paid.*

Subscribers wishing their papers changed, will please give the name of the Post-Office to be changed *from*, as well as the Post-Office they wish it hereafter sent to.

We trust our old friends the Post-Masters will exert themselves and get up large Clubs; or if they do not feel inclined to take advantage of our liberal offers themselves, that they will show our Prospectus to other influential and responsible persons who will be willing to do so.

OUR CONTRIBUTORS.

Among the contributions to the Post during the year, will be ORIGINAL SKETCHES by GRACE GREENWOOD and by FANNY FERN—MIRIAM, THE AVENGER; OR THE FATAL VOW, by Mrs. Southworth—LETTERS FROM DEMERARA by Mrs. Denison—LETTERS FROM EUROPE by "C. G.," &c., &c.

Choice selections from foreign and domestic sources, Engravings, the News, Congressional Reports, &c., &c., shall be given as heretofore.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.

It is very amusing to read the criticisms of certain American editors upon the warlike proceedings now going on in Europe. According to these gentlemen, the movements of the French and English commanders are "slow, confoundedly slow." Some would have had Napier sail at once to Cronstadt and batter its fortifications to pieces, or die in the attempt—entirely re...

THE "KNOW NOTHINGS."

The "Freeman's Journal," of New York, a Roman Catholic paper, has found out the secret of "Know Nothingism." It says:—

It is not a sentiment of Native Americanism that is at the bottom of these disturbances. *Their promoters are mostly Englishmen and Irish Protestants.* This is an ascertained fact. We have, moreover, good grounds for our assertion that these foreign servants of England are in the *pay of the British Government.* Who pays the fare of the rowdies that pass at every alarm of a riot, from Philadelphia to New York and from New York to Philadelphia? There is evidence in existence that in 1844, a British official furnished the money to the rioters for their passage to and fro, *and for their services!*

It is but the other day that new evidence of this fact came to our knowledge. A Catholic gentleman of Cuba afforded protection, aid and comfort to an outcast of New York, in that island, at the close of his wretched existence. The miserable man, on his deathbed, acknowledged to this gentleman that he had passed for a Native American, but that he was an Englishman born. He said farther that he had been a promoter of the Nativist riots in Philadelphia, and that he had been paid by a British official for his expenses, and for his services in getting up faction and riot. The American sympathy for the Repeal movement had alarmed England at that time, and she saw the advantage of dividing the American sentiment. The growing sentiment of hostility to England at the present time, in this country, is a cause of far greater uneasiness to the British Government. The long lugubrious leaders of the London Times is a sufficient proof of this. To create a *pro-English* party in America would be worth a million of pounds to Great Britain, even if it were only enough to distract and divide our national feeling and action.

If anything more ridiculous than the above ever was penned by an editor, we have not seen it. "British gold!" Why bring up such old political clap-trap as that, to explain a movement which every sensible man in this part of the country, fully understands—whether he justifies it or condemns it. "British gold" has nothing to do with it—unless the "Freeman's Journal" is supported by British gold. For that paper, and a kindred portion of the Roman Catholic press, are at the bottom of the whole business. They may not be *all* the cause, but they are no small proportion of it. "Know Nothingism" is to a considerable degree the product of the intolerant, proscriptive and bitter spirit manifested by the "Freeman's Journal," the St. Louis "Shepherd of the Valley," Brownson's Boston Review, and other Roman Catholic papers which have followed their foolish lead.

These periodicals have uttered again and again, the most abominable sentiments. They have said, sometimes in as many words, that if the Roman Catholic Church had the power in this country—and that at some day it would have—it would not allow freedom of religious belief and practice. They have further defended and justified the intolerance that prevails in the old world—and thus both directly and indirectly assailed that great principle of religious freedom which our fathers secured only at the cost of countless martyrdoms and of civil war. And they have shown a determination to move in a solid and unbroken mass at the polls, in order to influence the current of legislation, and the weight of great parties in their favor.

We trust that none of our Roman Catholic readers will understand us as attacking their Church in these remarks. Against that or any other Church, we have nothing to say. Neither have we a word to utter against that large body of Roman Catholics, who believe with us in Religious Toleration; and would abhor the thought of depriving their fellow citizens of the Protestant faith, of full freedom of belief and worship, even if they had the majority and the power. The American mind is not prone to be intolerant—and as an intolerant society, the "Know Nothing" organization would have little weight. But it is as a so-styled defence against intolerance, that it has loomed up so formidably recently in our elections. Not "British Gold" is at the bottom of it; but the unwise words and actions we have referred to, coupled with the miserable appeals of dema...

ELOQUENCE IN CONGRESS.—The following passages are from a speech recently delivered by Mr. Straub, of this State, in the House of Representatives:—

"Several newspapers have been sent to me, charging members friendly to the bill under consideration with dishonesty of purpose, bribery, and corruption. This vile and infamous arrow, intended to pierce, falls harmless at my feet. *I pick it up and spit on it. I throw it down and put my foot upon it. I pick it up again, and hurl it back from whence it came, to the serpent under the rose tree, who is its paternal father.*" * * *

"As well might you expect to press all out of a stone with your hand, remove the Rocky Mountains from their base with your finger, quench the fires of a volcano with a drop of water, or bail the ocean dry with a spoon, as to shed any new light by further discussion." * * * * * *

"Sir, you might as well expect a cannon-ball from a rose bud, or a thunderbolt from the rainbow of Heaven, as that the people of the States and Territories will not use their own prerogative to govern themselves." * * *

"This, to my mind, is the best proof I ever saw that the lion and the lamb never were created to be *birds of a feather.*"

To think that such an ignoramus as the author of the above, should represent Pennsylvania in the Congress of the United States, or representing her, that he should not have sense enough to keep his mouth shut! We trust he will have the grace to stay at home hereafter, with his "*paternal father,*" the "*serpent under the rose tree,*" the "*lion and the lamb,*" and other "*birds of a feather.*"

GARDENING.—Several subscribers at Hamburg, Tennessee, wish us to recommend "some practical work on Gardening." The three following are about the best we know of—the editorial we including this time our "better half," who knows from ten to fifty times more about such matters than the present writer. The three following, she says, are all excellent in their way—the last-mentioned, however, being hardly as well adapted to the United States as the others, though well worth the purchasing:—

A Dictionary of Modern Gardening. By George William Johnson, Esq., Corresponding Member of the Royal Caledonian and Maryland Horticultural Societies, &c., &c., &c. With one hundred and Eighty wood cuts. Edited, with numerous additions, by David Landreth, of Philadelphia. Published by Lea & Blanchard, Philadelphia. 1847.

The Family Kitchen Gardener; Containing Plain and Accurate Descriptions of all the Different Species and Varieties of Culinary Vegetables, with their Botanical, English, French and German names, alphabetically arranged, and the best mode of cultivating them in the garden or under glass; with a description of implements and medicinal herbs in general use. Also descriptions and characters of the most select fruits, their management, propagation, &c. Twenty-four engravings. By Robert Buist. Published by C. M. Saxton, New York.

The Fruit, Flower, and Kitchen Garden. By Patrick Neill, L. L. D. F. R. S. E. Adapted to the United States. Published by Henry Carey Baird, Philadelphia.

MANNERS IN SMITHFIELD.—A correspondent in Smithfield, Virginia, who signs himself, or herself, "Woman's Rights," sends us the following code of manners for publication in the Post, "thinking it will be beneficial to our young friends." We publish it as desired—declining, however, to take any responsibility for the phraseology of certain portions of the code—as significant of what is *not* thought good manners by certain of our friends in Smithfield:—

NOT POLITE.

It is not polite for a gentleman to address a lady on first sight. It is not polite for a gentleman to address a lady more than twice. It is not polite for a gentleman to take a seat by a lady, if she is otherwise engaged. It is not polite for a gentleman to voluntarily (?) kiss a young lady. It is not polite for a gentleman to rub his hand on a lady's face, or lean on her lap. It is not polite for a gentleman to voluntarily walk to Church with a lady if she has made an engagement to walk with another. It is not polite for a gentleman to take a seat by a lady, if he has taken ...

New Publications.

Who censures all, his censure is profitless; who praises all, his praise is worthless.

HILLS, LAKES AND FOREST STREAMS; or, A Tramp in the Chateaugay Woods. By S. H. HAMMOND. Published by J. C. Derby, New York; and for sale by Peck & Bliss, Philadelphia; Phillips, Sampson & Co., Boston; and H. W. Derby, Cincinnati.

This pleasant book for summer reading was written by a true lover of nature, who, five years since, "took a tramp" among the wild-woods the lakes, and the mountain streams, from Chazy Lake, in Northern New York, to Bradley's Lake—then to the Chateaugay—then to Ragged and Indian Lakes—down through a series of lakes, great and small, to the Racquette River—and then down that beautiful watercourse to Tupper's Lake and to Long Neck. During this excursion, he was out several weeks in the woods, along the streams, and floating on the glassy lakes of the "lake country," and saw during that time the face of no white man, save that of his guide, who seems to have been one of the "natural philosophers," or his own reflected back from the quiet depths of some of those pure waters which nestle so quietly among the ancient forests and hills of that primeval region. There are many people who would sooner read about measuring miles in the forest, on a hot day, by the repetition of footsteps, than perform the feat. Such persons will read this book, comfortably seated in some shady retreat, with infinite zest, and highly enjoy the author's graphic sketches of the incidents of his "tramp," as well as his descriptions of the picturesque scenery which he witnessed. The illustrations, ...

Clippings.

HIC JACET: which is to say, *here lies*,
A fellow. Well, no wonder—
He always lied when 'bove ground,
And now he lies when under.

☞ A gentleman dined one day with a dull preacher. Dinner was scarcely over, before the gentleman fell asleep; but was awakened by the divine, and invited to go and hear him preach. "I beseech you, sir, excuse me, I can sleep very well where I am."

☞ A gentleman well known in a celebrated sporting circle, more for good humor than straight riding, arrived at home, a short time since, in a plight which would lead to the conclusion that he had had something better than "a good thing." "What sport?" asked a friend. "C-a-pital!" replied our friend, emphatically. "Never had a better run in the whole course of my life! Was thrown into the first ditch, and it took me three hours to catch my horse!"

☞ CURIOUS CUSTOM.—In Havana it is the custom for ladies to escort their visitors home in the evening, while the gentleman of the house bows them out and remains at home!

☞ Those who have resided in Utah, tell us that the younger citizens do not inherit the faith of their fathers. A race is growing up which laugh at the plates and the prophecies of Joseph.—*Portland Transcript.*

☞ A correspondent of the Newark Advertiser, writing from Genoa, remarks: "The increase of fires in the American cities, excites astonishment here, where such calamities are actually unknown. All buildings are entirely fire proof, and consequently there ...

NEWS ITEMS.

TELEGRAPH TO SARATOGA.—The Morse Telegraph Company are constructing a line of telegraph from Saratoga Springs, which will be in direct communication with all the offices on their line of telegraph from New York via Albany to Buffalo.

The Wilmington powder explosion, it is supposed, was caused by the drivers smoking cigars. A gentleman who passed the wagons, informs the Wilmington Gazette, that he saw them with cigars in their mouths.

CURE FOR PALPITATION.—A lady, about 40 years old, says the Journal of Health, who has suffered severely from periodical attacks of palpitation of the heart, from the age of 12 years, has found immediate and permanent relief from the use of soda water. It appears from experiments, since made, that carbonic acid gas is the active curative agent.

DANGERS OF FALSE TEETH.—At one of the late anniversaries in Boston, a reverend speaker was earnestly pleading for the cause which he represented, when a fine set of false teeth, which occupied his mouth, dropped out upon the floor. The gentleman was obliged to regain possession of his wandering ivory before he could proceed.

The dates from Carthagena are to the 20th of May. The dictatorship is near its end. At the last accounts, Generals Herrera and Mosquera were but a few miles from Bogota, with an army of 15,000 men, and were about to attack Gen. Melo.

Miss Melinda M. Ball, a teacher in one of the public schools in Troy, N. Y., has been discharged by the Board of Education, on the ground that she was a believer in the "spiritual rappings" and attended the "circles."

COMFORT TO SMOKERS.—"There is now living in this city," says a Liverpool (England) paper, "a woman, one hundred and three years old, named Elizabeth Currie, who is perfectly stout and healthy, and has smoked her pipe regularly since she was eighteen years old.

COL. BENTON'S HISTORICAL LABORS.—It is stated that the Messrs. Appleton have applied to Col. Benton to continue writing history for their joint profit, beginning in 1810, and writing down to the present commencement of the ...

A GRIEVANCE.—The reporters of the city contemplate holding an indignation meeting at an early day, to take into consideration the present organized fire department. It is now between three and four months since a fire of any consequence has occurred in the city; which, the reporters say, is alone attributable to the new department, thus depriving them of the usual weekly, and sometimes daily accounts of "destructive," or "disastrous conflagrations" that took place under the old volunteer system.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

John Cookson died of hydrophobia in Cincinnati on Friday week. He was bitten about nine weeks before. In the midst of his sufferings he was conscious, and begged his attendants to keep away, lest he should injure them. He was forcibly held down by six strong men, while chloroform was administered to him. Under its influence he slept half an-hour, and breathed his last almost immediately after awaking.

Captain Sears, of the Boston ship Wild Ranger, which arrived at Alexandria, (Va.,) on Sunday night week, from the Chincha Islands, was refused admittance into the hotels, because "it would not be safe for him to stop there."

DISCOVERY OF PETRIFIED PLANTS.—In cutting through a hill on the Gray farm, near Dorchester, Mass., petrified plants, complete in stems and leaves, of various sizes, have been found in the solid rock. Several beautiful specimens have been taken away, which appear as if painted, and are susceptible of a very high polish.

HOW TO PETRIFY WOOD.—Take equal quantities of rock alum, white vinegar, calx and pebble-powder. Mix all together, and when the effervescence subsides, throw in the wood or other porous substance, and let it soak for four or five days, when the petrefaction will be complete.

A report that a fugitive slave was to pass through Lockport (N. Y.) on the 30th ult., collected a crowd at the railroad station. The train was searched, but no slave was found.

Nicholas Bain, the murderer of the Wickham family, was captured on Monday morning of last week, in a swamp, eight miles from the scene of the murder. He had cut his throat, and was ...

A woman near Mansfield, hearing that a neighbor was to have a raising, which her husband would attend, and hearing also that he intended to have a supply of liquor for the occasion, wrote to him that if her husband came home intoxicated from liquor drank at his raising, she would prosecute him to the full extent of the law. The result was, that the house was raised without a drop of strong drink being offered to the men assembled to do the job.

The Boston Bee says it is authorized to contradict the report that Gov. Washburn ordered out the military to keep "order" in Boston. He had no part in the matter.

TOBACCO PLANTS.—The accounts from some of the tobacco districts of Maryland, are more gloomy than they have been this spring. The cold weather and the fly have made havoc with the plants, and it is said there will not be enough to pitch one crop in some of the counties. Similar accounts reach us from Virginia and Kentucky—in some counties of the latter State, the ground intended for tobacco, has been put in corn.—*Farmer.*

The Washington Star states that the Pension Committee have agreed to report granting $3,000 to the widow of the late Marshal Batchelder, who was killed in the Boston Court House. We learn that nearly ... have been subscribed in this city and ... town for the same object.—*Boston Transcript.*

SPANISH STRENGTH IN CUBA.—The Governor now has 18,000 regular Spanish soldiers, besides his royal corps of militia under his command. He has several frigates and steamers fully manned. Six thousand ... on their way to Cuba now, in detachments of 2,000 men. The transports are under convoy of four frigates and three new steamers. The vessels carry out a large number of Paixhan guns and forty Howitzers, brass ...

A statement of a female, representing herself as a sister of Col. Suttle, the owner of ..., made at an abolition meeting in Boston, that he was a native of New Hampshire, but married a lady of Virginia, is said to be untrue, from the fact that he never was married, and was ... Stafford Co., Va.

IMPROVEMENT IN NEW ZEALAND.—In ... there was not a single convert among ...

Our Correspondents

General News.

POSTSCRIPT.

SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA:
SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1854.

Congressional News

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

On the 5th, at the usual hour for the assembling of the Senate, there were only ten members present. Without reading the journal, the Senate adjourned till Tuesday.

On the 6th, Mr. Clayton moved that the Chair fill the vacancy in the Committee of Foreign Affairs caused by Mr. Everett's resignation; agreed to, and the Chair appointed Mr. Fish.

Mr. Fish presented the memorial of Royal Phelps, Attorney for James, Earl of Selkirk, praying that a patent be issued to him for the lands in Minnesota granted to his father by Charles II., of England. Referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

Mr. Hamlin reported a bill for the better preservation of life and property from vessels shipwrecked on the coasts of the United States. The bill provides that the Secretary of the Treasury establish such additional stations on the coasts of Long Island and New Jersey, for affording aid to shipwrecked vessels, also authorizing him to change locations of existing stations, and to make such repairs, and furnish such apparatus and supplies, as, in his judgment, may be necessary; also to appoint keepers, superintendent, &c. Then adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On the 5th, at 12 o'clock, there being no quorum present, Mr. Campbell moved that the House adjourn. Negatived—yeas 4, nays 88. The House was then called, when 100 members answered to their names. There being no quorum, the House adjourned.

On the 6th, Mr. Aiken, from the Committee, reported bills making appropriations for light-houses, light boats, &c., and for the erection and establishment of the same. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. Letcher asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Committee for the District of Columbia to inquire into the expediency of so amending the charter of Washington City as to abolish the system of voting by ballot, and substitute the viva voce.

Objection was made, and Mr. Houston moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

No quorum voting, he then proposed that the Committee be called on for reports, members having their desks full of them. Much confusion in the House. Finally adjourned.

On the 7th, on motion of Mr. Henn, the Committee on the Post-Office and post roads, was instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing certain post routes in Nebraska and Kansas.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, on the Pacific Railroad Bill.

Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee, was anxious to get through the public business as soon as possible, and would say nothing more than that he would vote for the bill.

Mr. Bridges was opposed to it on constitutional ground, and asked and obtained leave to print his argument.

Mr. Hendricks said that, as he understood the bill, it assumes that Congress ought not to establish the route, but that it ought to be determined by the Executive Department, until it shall be shown that the central route is not the right one. He would not support any bill which excludes it. He then spoke of the public lands, advocating the giving of them to settlers on easy terms.

Mr. Disney resumed a speech commenced by him a month ago, arguing that in all grants of lands Government has never omitted to make them more immediately to the pecuniary advantage of the Government itself, contending that there never was a more absurd idea than that new States have been favored by grants of lands. The Government has constantly had an eye to being reimbursed.

Mr. Chandler, although feeling a deep interest in the Pacific Railroad Bill, representing a commercial community, thought this not the time to discuss it. He hoped the measure is not dead, even should it be allowed to sleep. His object was to discuss the bill, proposing pre-payment on all mail matter, and raising letter postage from three to five cents. He contended that the effect of the measure would be to drive printed mail matter into private expresses, which would carry it as safely and expeditiously as now, while the Department would have to pay the same amount as now, for the transportation of the mails. Therefore the very means designed to increase the revenue of the Department would practically diminish them. If it was, as had been claimed, the Post-Office could be a self-sustaining machine, he should demand, in the name of the reading and writing people, that the Department shall be credited with all excess of income which has been poured into the National Treasury at any former period.

Mr. Bishop Perkins said he did not doubt the constitutional power to grant alternate sections of land for a Railroad to the Pacific, but in his opinion this was not the proper bill for that purpose. It stands nowhere. Assuming Vicksburg as a starting point, and taking into calculation the grants of land, payments of money, and support of military posts, it would cost the Government $45,000,000. He wanted to save as much of the public lands as he could, to enable the poor men to become freeholders, and not place them in the hands of speculators.

Mr. Giddings gave the points of a speech in reply to Mr. Smith, of Virginia, defending, as he said, the truth of history from the audacious falsifications of the last named gentleman. The subject related to the proceedings when Mr. Giddings, some years ago, was expelled from the House for introducing what was conceived to be incendiary, connected with the subject of slavery. He denied having declared in effect that it was lawful for negroes to slay their masters and children of their masters, and said Mr. Smith was guilty of a fabrication in so asserting.

The Chairman, Mr. Bocock, reminded him he must not deal in personalities, and would have to call him to order if he persisted.

Mr. Giddings replied he was not aware that the word fabrication was exceptionable language, but he would say, instead, the assertion had no truth in it. (Laughter.) He wanted Mr. Smith to answer him, or back out from his position. He had thought proper to notice the man who had been Governor of Virginia, who stood here as the leader of slaveholding interests, and the whipper-in of the Administration.

The Committee here rose, and

Mr. Perkins, of Louisiana, introduced a bill to remodel the diplomatic and consular establishment. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Adjourned.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. Giddings rose to call the attention of the House to the conduct of one of its officers. He referred to Mr. A. O. P. Nicholson, the printer of this body. He said he would read an article which appeared in the "Washington Union" of this morning. It was in perfect accordance with what had been published in that paper for the last ten days, assailing members of the Senate by name and, by implication, members of this body. The extract from the article is as follows:

"In one word, protection and obedience are reciprocal and inseparable; and those who, like the abolition incendiaries, Parker, Phillips, and Giddings, and others, are incessantly proclaiming their hostility to the laws and the Constitution, and stimulating men, women and children, to violate them as a sacred duty, in my opinion have no claim to the protection of those laws or that Constitution. They are the apostles of sedition, violence and murder. They are pure natures—wild beasts of the forest, knowing no law and no restraint but their wild, insensate instincts, and, like dastardly midnight prowlers, after firing the train, sneak to their holes, leaving their wretched dupes to become the victims of those acts which they themselves have stimulated. Is there no law that can reach these cowardly incendiaries, who, after throwing the fire brand, sneak away to darkness to enjoy the blaze? And are they, who, on the floor of both Houses of Congress openly declare their disaffection to that Constitution they have sworn to support and maintain, worthy of a seat in the sacred halls of legislation when such act should emanate from that source? These are questions that must sooner or later be answered; and the sooner the better."

Mr. Benson wished to know how this subject came before this House.

The Speaker replied that the gentleman from Ohio presented it as a question of privilege.

Mr. Jones, of Tenn.—Without intending to take part in the controversy, I submit that there is nothing in the matter which the House would entertain as a question of privilege—if the editor of a newspaper has assailed a member of this House that it is in a capacity different from an officer of the House, and is that of a private individual.

The Speaker sustained this view, but nevertheless thought that Mr. Giddings had a right to present the question of privilege in the form of a resolution. After some conversation on this point, Mr. Giddings submitted the following:

Whereas, A. O. P. Nicholson, Esq., printer to this body and editor and proprietor of the Washington Union, has, in his paper of this morning, published an article most evidently designed to excite personal violence against members of this body; therefore,

Resolved, That said A. O. P. Nicholson, and all others connected with the Washington Union, be expelled from this hall.

Mr. Clingman thought the article much less violent than the gentleman's own speeches. If he was apprehensive of a personal attack, he (Mr. C.) would vote to protect him as he would any other member.

Mr. Giddings said the question rested with the majority, and not with him. He wished to call attention to the emphatic language of the article. It was the dignity of this body he wished to preserve.

Mr. Lane, of Oregon, assured Mr. Giddings he was in no danger of personal violence. He (Mr. L.) would be security for the gentleman's safety.

Mr. Giddings again called attention to the violence of the editor's language, in saying that himself and others were without the pale of the law, and that any assassin might commit murder upon them. It now remains for the Administration, whose organ this paper is, to say whether it will maintain editors and reporters of this character.

As to his speech in Boston, he had been here too long to permit himself to be called in question for what he said in this Hall or elsewhere, or to let gentlemen crack their whips over him. He had not asked protection. He asked the House to protect itself and the purity and dignity of the representative character.

The resolution was almost in the exact language of that in the case of the Tribune reporters, (who were expelled for making fun of Mr. Sweeney.)

Mr. Olds spoke of Mr. Giddings's speech at Boston, charging his colleagues with being bribed to vote for the Nebraska Bill, as an assassin-like stab at the reputation of those who were not there to reply to him, and said that Mr. Giddings knew the declaration to be false when he uttered it. The member who did so had no right to claim protection here. Mr. Olds went on to speak in a strain of violent invective of the sentiments uttered in Boston by Mr. G. and associates, and closed by moving to lay the resolution on the table.

The question was taken upon laying the resolution on the table—yeas 79, nays 31. No quorum.

The House then, by a vote of 72 yeas, 81 nays, refused to adjourn.

Mr. Campbell moved that the House adjourn. They could not, he said, keep a quorum here for five minutes, and could not, therefore, adjourn until Monday. But when they adjourn, let it be with the understanding that the adjournment is till Monday. The House then adjourned amid much laughter.

On the 9th, Mr. Faulkner announced the death of his colleague, John F. Snodgrass, of Virginia, which occurred suddenly at Parkersburg, Virginia, on Monday last, being the fifth member who has died since the commencement of the present Congress. The deceased was fifty-one years of age. He passed a high eulogium on his public and private character, and offered the usual resolutions of respect, and as a further mark of regard that the House adjourn. After remarks by Mr. Letcher, adjourned.

On the 10th, Mr. Mullen said, as no quorum was present to take the vote on laying on the table the Giddings resolution, expelling the Editor and Reporters of the Union from the floor, he proposed the House go into Committee, with a view of taking up the Pacific Railroad Bill, and thus saving a day. Agreed to.

Mr. Chastain advocated the annexation of Cuba—peaceably or forcibly.

Mr. Cutting made adverse reports on a batch of petitions, some praying the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and others for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law. Laid on the table.

Numerous reports were made from Standing Committees, and many Senate bills appropriately referred, when, at 3 o'clock, the House adjourned.

General News.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Hermann arrived at New York on the 8th, with dates to the 28th.

The British steamer Tiger, taken by the Russians after going ashore near Odessa, was afterwards burned.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says, that a combined attack on Crimea by sea and land, has been determined on at Constantinople.

It is reported from Vienna, that Russia has concluded treaties with Persia, Bokhara and Khiva, and is to keep a subsidiary force in those States.

A squadron of Spanish steamers is preparing at Cadiz, to sail for Cuba in July. Troops are to leave in June for the same destination.

Advices from Berlin state that all the troops in Poland are on the march to the Baltic provinces.

The Patriot army in China, at the latest dates, were advancing towards Pekin.

It is reported that Commodore Perry has established friendly relations with Japan.

In Australia the yield of gold from the diggings is increasing. Business at Sydney was dull. The market was overstocked, and gold was in advance of the standard price.

The financial policy of Mr. Gladstone was approved in the House of Commons on the 22nd, by a vote of 290 to 186.

It is said that France will send 170,000 men to the East for the purpose of vigorously prosecuting the war, and as speedily as possible bring it to an issue.

There is no war news, but complete accord is said to exist between the four Western Powers. It is confirmed that a Protocol has been signed by the four Powers to maintain the integrity of Turkey.

Austria and Prussia will now demand that Russia shall evacuate the Turkish Territory, and accordingly a draft of a note to Russia has been sent by the Vienna Conference to Berlin for the approval of the Prussian Government.

According to advices from Frankfort, the Ministers of Austria and Prussia have presented to the Diet of Germany a joint declaration of Austria and Prussia, announcing the cordiality of the four Powers, and declaring that a prolongation of the struggle between Russia and Turkey constituted danger to Germany. After submitting the declaration, five protocols of the Vienna Conference were laid upon the diet. The Austro-Prussian treaty notified to the Assembly that the other German States are invited to adhere to it.

There is no later news from Silistria. The English division was to embark at Constantinople for Varna, and the French force was to march to the Balkans on the 25th.

The Russians were manœuvering to cut off the communication between Varna and Silistria.

On the 11th, the combined fleets were cruising before Sebastopol.

General Forey's division of the French army left Malta on the 22nd, in fourteen steamers, to take possession of Athens.

A letter from St. Petersburg of the 15th, in a Vienna journal, says: "The Emperor has been suffering for the last three days. Yesterday he intended to hold a review, but his indisposition prevented him."

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 15th.—The Russians are advancing from the Dobrudscha. They have cut off communication between Silistria and Varna, as well as the sea coast, and they have done the same between Varna and Schumla.

The allied armies are in motion, in order to co-operate with Omer Pacha, and from his reserve. A French force must by this time have arrived at Adrianople. A French division is on its march from Gallipoli to Constantinople. The English division of the corps of light infantry at Scutari received marching orders on the 14th. It is thought the route is for Varna.

"In a pitched battle, on good open ground," says the Austrian officer, "I would back 100,000 Russians against an equal number of men of any other nation. The fact is, that Russians acting in large masses cannot be made to run; ever such large gaps may be made in their ranks, and they are filled up with a calmness and precision which is perfectly astonishing. Strange to say the very perfection of their training makes these same men inferior troops on ground which is much coupé (intersected by natural obstacles.) On such a terrain, where they can no longer act as mere machines, they are helpless, irresolute, and easily thrown into disorder."

The Spanish advices say that the Black Warrior affair is still unsettled, and that M. Galiano, the Special Messenger to Washington, is to endeavor to settle the matter without Mr. Soulé's intervention.

The European Times says:—"An impression has gained ground throughout all Europe this week that the army now collecting in the North of France, is destined for an expedition to Finland. The Swedes are speaking out bravely. Even their commercial journals are boldly speculating upon a descent against St. Petersburg. Matters are indeed changed, when the Swedes, after a century of defeats, once more gallantly meditate an expedition against the Russian city, 'through which only the Czar breathes the air of Europe.' The Swedes have an army of 100,000 men, and an efficient fleet; all they seem to dread is that, if the present campaign should not terminate the war, the Russians, when the winter comes on, may cross the Gulf of Bothnia on the ice, and ravage Stockholm.

"It appears that at St. Petersburg the war is becoming, as we frequently predicted it would be, highly unpopular. Count Nesselrode has been mobbed. New taxes are levied to a great amount upon the people, and, as usual, their property is placed under sequestration if they do not cash up. These rigorous proceedings, superadded to the frightful conscription which is going on all over the Russian Empire, must have some tragical result at no very distant period. Memel, Riga, Libau and Windau have been formally blockaded since the 15th instant, and the upper ports are no doubt closed by this time."

A private letter, from a lady of high rank, at St. Petersburg, states that Count Nesselrode had been recently insulted by the people of that Capital on passing through the street in his carriage; he was hissed, hooted and menaced, and was forced to take refuge in the house of a friend. He was accused by the people of being the cause of the war—of not having taken sufficient care to provide against its casualties, and of having shown indifference and negligence—but, whatever be the cause, the symptoms of popular indignation were not to be mistaken. It is probable that the inhabitants of St. Petersburg have already begun to feel more severely than the peasants of the interior the evils which are most exposed to hostilities, and they must be among the first to suffer. But it is certain that much fermentation prevails in the Capital of the Russian Empire.

THE SIEGE OF SILISTRIA.—Constantinople advices state that on the 15th Marshal Paskiewitsch, with his staff, crossed the Danube below Silistria, to reconnoitre. On the 16th terms of capitulation were offered to the commander of that fortress, and the bombardment was suspended. On the 17th Mussa Pasha rejected all terms, and on the same day the bombardment recommenced. On the 18th Paskiewitsch had his head-quarters at Kalarasch.

ATTACK ON SEBASTOPOL.—The "Times" correspondent says we may expect soon to hear important intelligence from the Black Sea, as, after an inspection of Sebastopol and the coast near it, I am informed that Admiral Hamelin has written to his Government demanding that a body of troops for landing shall be sent with as little delay as possible to the East. The troops that Admiral Hamelin demands are to be forwarded without delay.

LATER NEWS.

The Pacific arrived at New York on the 11th, with Liverpool dates to the 31st.

A steamship from Sir Charles Napier's fleet brings the intelligence that Gustafsvern was bombarded on the 22nd without effect. Another attack was intended on the 29th.

The advanced works of Hongo, on the Baltic, have been bombarded and destroyed, and Sir Charles was about attacking the main fortifications.

The allied fleets were blockading Sebastopol. The Turkish fleet had arrived off Varna on its way to the Circassian coast.

The telegraph from Belgrade announces that Silistria still held out against the attack of the Russian forces on the 20th ult. The Russians had lost 1,500 in the attack of the fortress Abdul Medjid.

The Greek insurrection appears to be less formidable. It is reported that King Otho accepts the ultimatum.

Naples has declared its intention to maintain its neutrality. The adhesion of the smaller German powers to the Austro-Prussian treaty has been secured.

The Russians before Silistria have been driven back by the besieged four times with loss.

The Journal of St. Petersburg says that two frigates had cannonaded Wiltsland on the 19th, and that the next day they approached Ekenas, but were repulsed.

The Russians are menacing Erzeroum, and have recently made a compulsory enrolment of 30,000 Armenians.

A telegraphic despatch from London, dated Wednesday, at noon, says there was but little business doing on account of the Derby races.

Two Russian war vessels have been presented to the Greek Government by Russia.

It is reported that a vast portion of the merchant quarter at Riga has been demolished by the military authorities in preparing for its defence.

A Russian steamship had sailed out of Sebastopol, notwithstanding the blockade, and captured an English merchantman in the Black Sea. Being discovered with her prize, she cut it adrift, and made her way back to Sebastopol in safety.

The Neva was free from ice May 2nd, and had risen so high that an inundation was feared. Fifteen stone bridges crossing the Neva were to be broken down, and the remainder to be mounted with heavy cannon. The Emperor Nicholas has been quite sick.

SWEDEN.—An allied force of 17,000 men, it is said, will be landed in Sweden, preparatory to that Power declaring war against Russia.

Advices from Constantinople say that the Turkish corps at Kars almost entirely dispersed on the approach of the Russians, May 5th.

SARDINIA.—Letters from Turin state that a contingent force of 25,000 men had been demanded from Sardinia by France, for the purpose of the Eastern war.

CHINA.—The dates from China are to the 10th of April. On the 20th of March, the Imperialists made an unsuccessful attempt to retake Shanghae. The insurgents were steadily marching towards Pekin.

LIVERPOOL, May 30th.—Cotton Market.—Messrs. Brown & Shipley quote Cotton with a shade more of steadiness at the quotations advised per the Arctic.

LIVERPOOL, May 30—Breadstuffs—Messrs. Brown & Shipley report great dulness in Corn at a decline of 3s. Wheat also is 6d and Flour is lower. The quotations are—White Wheat, 11s 6d a 12s 2d; Corn, 39s 6d a 40s; Western Canal Flour, 37s 6d a 38s; Philadelphia and Baltimore brands, 38s a 38s 6d.

Messrs. Richardson & Brother report fine weather. The retail sales of Breadstuffs show a decline in Wheat of 2d, Flour 6d, and 2s. Meal is steady. The quotations are—Philadelphia and Baltimore Flour, 38s 6d a 39s; Ohio, 39s 6d; White Wheat, 12s a 12s 6d; red, 11s a 11s 4d.

LIVERPOOL, May 30—Provisions.—Messrs. McHenry's Circular quotes the stock of Beef much reduced. Pork is dull; Bacon in large demand, but the imports being excessive prevents any advance in value. Lard—The market gains strength. At 1s a 2s less than the current rates there are large orders. Tallow is more saleable. The Rice market is dull.

At Manchester there was rather more demand for the past few days, but the tightness of the money market has checked business.

LONDON, May 30—Produce Market.—West India Sugar is rather low, and foreign is inactive. A cargo of Havana has been sold on 'Change at 21s 6d per cwt.

Coffee is in good demand, but in Tea there is but little business doing. Rice is flat and rather cheaper. Hemp is tending downwards. Saltpetre is dull and cheaper. Linseed Oil is quoted at 37s 6d per cwt. Scotch Pig Iron 92s, cash. Tallow is firm.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, May 30.—The funds to-day were exceedingly strong. Consols closed at 90½ a 90¾, but after the official hours fluctuated somewhat and closed finally at 91. Money is in demand at 4 a 5 per cent.

POLITICAL NEWS.

PHILADELPHIA.—The Official Vote for City Officers is as follows:

Mayor—Robert T. Conrad, Opposition, 29,421; Richard Vaux, Administration, 20,993; Conrad's majority, 8,428.

Solicitor—Isaac Hazlehurst, Opposition, 30,676; Wm. L. Hirst, Administration, 18,883; Hazlehurst's majority, 11,793.

Controller—J. W. Henderson, Opposition, 29,224; William Badger, Administration, 20,495; Henderson's majority, 8,729.

Comm'r—Adam Much, Opposition, 24,711; Geo. C. Leidy, Administration, 20,090; Franklin Comly, Opposition, 4,465; Much's plurality, 4,621.

Pierce had 26,022 votes to 24,566 for Scott in Philadelphia.

PENNSYLVANIA TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.—The Prohibitory State Convention assembled at Harrisburg, on Wednesday week, and organized by the election of the Hon. Eli Slifer, of Union, as President, with a number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. The Interrogating Committee submitted a number of letters, and, among others, letters from Governor Bigler, Judge Pollock, and others. The following are the interrogatories of the Committee and the replies of Gov. Bigler (Dem.) and Mr. Pollock, the Whig candidate for Governor:

INTERROGATORIES BY THE PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW COMMITTEE.

1. Do you believe a law, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, except for sacramental, medicinal, mechanical or artistical purposes, to be constitutional? and would its constitutionality, in your opinion, be affected by a submission of its repeal to a vote of the people, provided a majority voted in favor of the law?

2. In the event of your election, should the Legislature enact such a law, will it receive your Executive sanction?

GOV. BIGLER'S LETTER.

HARRISBURG, June 6, 1854.

Gentlemen:—I have been honored by the receipt of your communication of the 18th ult., propounding to me certain question touching the subject of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

To your first inquiry, I reply, that the Supreme Court of the State have repeatedly held, and I concur in the doctrine, that the Legislature can exercise all law-making power not expressly forbidden by the State or Federal Constitution. Under this construction, I believe the Legislature have authority to control the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors; but in the use of that power, it must be obvious that a law might be passed, which, in its details, would be a manifest violation of the Constitution, and hence the impossibility of answering your question distinctly, without seeing the exact terms of the proposed law.

As to the second point in the inquiry, it must be very clear that a law, constitutional in itself, would not be rendered otherwise by allowing the people to decide by vote whether the Legislature should repeal it or not, no matter what that vote might be.

To your second inquiry, I answer that I sincerely deplore the evils of intemperance, and am now willing, as I have always been, to sanction any measure to mitigate, and, if possible, entirely remove the vice, but I cannot pledge myself to sanction a law, the details of which I have not seen. The terms of the Constitution and oath of office would seem to forbid this course on the part of an Executive. He should be free to judge of the constitutionality and wisdom of a proposed law after having fully examined and considered its provisions.

Very respectfully, your obedient,

WM. BIGLER.

To Stephen Miller, James Black, Jas. Piper, John Jones, George W. Stanton, Esqs., Committee.

JUDGE POLLOCK'S LETTER.

MILTON, May 30th, 1854.

Gentlemen:—Your communication in reference to a Prohibitory Law has been received, and in reply, I say that the constitutionality of a Prohibitory Law, similar in its essential features to the one referred to in your interrogatories, having received a judicial determination by the highest Courts of several of our sister States, and the principle having been recognized by the Supreme Court of the United States, I am relieved from the responsibility of a first decision. These Courts having affirmed the constitutionality of a Prohibitory Law, and being of the highest authority, I believe, upon principle and authority, such a law to be constitutional; and its constitutionality, in my opinion, would not be affected by a submission of its repeal to a vote of a people.

Every measure of moral or political reform, sanctioned by the representatives of the people, within the limits of the Constitution, should receive my official sanction. The expediency and propriety of such laws are for the people, through their representatives; and their will, constitutionally declared, should be respected by the Executive. If the people demand, and their representatives enact such a law, their will should not be resisted by the exercise of the veto power—a power purely conservative, and only to be exercised in cases clearly unconstitutional, or exhibiting indubitable evidence of hasty, injudicious and imperfect legislation. Such being my views of official duty in the premises, should the Legislature, the constitutional exponents of popular will, enact such a law, it would, in the event of my election, receive the Executive sanction. Yours, very respectfully,

JAMES POLLOCK.

Resolutions were adopted, declaring that Gov. Bigler's letter was unsatisfactory. The letters from the Whig, American and Free Democratic candidates being alike satisfactory, no nomination was made for Governor—the choice between them being left to the people at large.

It was also resolved to meet the issue in November next, &c., as follows:

Resolved, That in spite of the difficulties under which we labor in the division of our forces, because of the action of the Legislature, we do hereby pledge ourselves to poll more votes for Prohibition than the rum party can poll against it.

Resolved, That as the friends of the liquor traffic have attempted to divert the attention of the friends of Prohibition from the real issue, viz.: the election of suitable men to the Legislature, it becomes more than ever important that we direct our most energetic efforts to this point, and vote for no man who is not beyond suspicion as to his sentiments in favor of a Prohibitory Law.

Resolved, That as the Committee to interrogate candidates have, in obedience to the letter of the Resolutions of the late State Convention, addressed the candidates for Supreme Judges and as both of them—with great propriety, in our judgment—have declined to commit themselves to any course of action on the Bench in case of their election, we recommend that the Convention take no further action with reference to the candidates for the Supreme Court.

MAINE.—At the State Convention of that portion of the Democracy called the "Morrill men," speeches were made by General Perry, of Oxford, Mr. Talbot, and others. Strong anti-Nebraska and Maine Law resolutions were adopted. Anson P. Morrill, of Readfield, was nominated for Governor by acclamation. In accepting the nomination, Mr. Morrill made an eloquent speech, endorsing the resolutions. Great enthusiasm pervaded the Convention.

WISCONSIN.—The Dodge County Burr Oak, edited by C. Billinghurst, one of the Pierce electors for Wisconsin, comes to us clothed in mourning in consequence of the passage of the Nebraska Bill.

WASHINGTON ELECTION.—The election for Mayor resulted in the success of Mr. Towers, the Whig candidate. Towers received a majority in each of the seven wards, and the entire majority is from four to five hundred. The Board are also Whig.

The election derived peculiar interest from the fact that the Executive openly exercised its influence for Maury, the present incumbent, and it is reported, went so far as to threaten clerks with removal if they did not vote for Maury; and from the threats of prominent Administration Senators and members of Congress, that the appropriations for the city would be denied if Mr. Maury was not elected. The Catholic and Native American principle formed the basis of the contest.

The next day, in the House of Representatives, Mr. Letcher, (Democrat of Virginia,) asked the unanimous consent of the House to permit him to offer a resolution instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to inquire into the expediency of so amending the charter of the City of Washington as to abolish voting by ballot and substitute viva voce. Objected to.

APPOINTMENT.—A son of Senator Wright, of New Jersey, who has been Secretary of Legation abroad, will be appointed Chargé d'Affaires to Sardinia, vice Mr. Daniel, who returns home.

FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.—The petition for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, at the Merchants' Exchange, Boston, has received a large number of signatures, and the number of names on the document now exceeds 2,200, and is increasing every hour. It is signed by men of all classes and professions. It is reported that General B. F. Edmonds, who commanded the State Military at the surrender of Burns, has signed the petition, and that his example is being very generally followed by those under his command.

"TELL CHAPMAN TO CROW."—Mr. Chapman, editor of *The Chanticleer*—the same who in 1840 was told to crow—offers himself as an independent candidate for Congress, in the Indianapolis District, subject to the voices of the people on election day. On the Nebraska and slave question, he says he stands on the platform with Houston and Benton.

A BLUNDER.—It is stated that the President telegraphed to the Mayor of Boston an order to summon the State militia, to suppress the insurrection—forgetful that he was empowered to make requisitions for military assistance solely on the Governors of the States.

VERMONT.—The Whig Convention nominated Stephen Royce for Governor; Oscar Shafter for Lt. Governor, and Henry M. Bates for State Treasurer. The Convention was large and harmonious.

TEMPERANCE IN VIRGINIA.—The County Court of Cabell County, Virginia, on Monday, the 22nd of May, rejected the application of Mr. J. H. Vandiver, of the Union Hotel, Guyandotte, for a license to retail liquor, by a vote of 13 to 7. The Court then resolved, by a vote almost unanimous, that they would not grant license to retail ardent spirits during the fiscal year of 1854.

OHIO.—We see it stated that since the passage of the Nebraska Bill, 14 Whig and 14 Free Democratic papers have been united in Ohio.

The Democratic Convention in Licking County, Ohio, Olds's District, refused to endorse their representative in Congress.

NORTH AND SOUTH.—The Northern States are represented in Congress by 32 Senators and 135 Members of the House; the Southern by 30 Senators and 90 Members.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—At the meeting of the Legislature, three hundred and ten members (all) were present in the House. Everett Nugent, of Wentworth, was chosen Speaker of the Senate. He is a Democrat. F. R. Chase, also Democrat, was elected Speaker of the House.

The vote for Speaker of the House stood F. R. Chase, (Dem.) 156, Tappan, (F. S.) 153, Scott, (Whig) 1. E. A. Hibbard, (Dem.) was elected Clerk, and A. S. Marshall, Assistant Clerk. George C. Williams and Charles Doe, both Democrats, were elected Clerks to the Senate.

The next day the Legislature met in Convention, and elected Democrats to fill the vacancies in the Senate and House.

The Governor's message mostly treated of local matters, but briefly alluded to national politics. He fully endorsed the Administration, though saying nothing of the Nebraska Bill. In the House, Mr. Flanders, of Manchester, Whig, introduced a series of resolutions, opposing the disturbance of the Missouri Compromise, and the extension of slavery into the Territories; condemning the conduct of Messrs. Norris, Williams and Hibbard, members of Congress from New Hampshire, and lauding the actions of Representatives, Messrs. Kitteridge and Morrison, on the Nebraska Bill. The resolutions were set apart for Tuesday.

A MODEL CHARGE.—*Effect of Bad Liquors.*—The following amusing incident transpired at the Spring term of the Circuit Court, of St. Croix County, Wisconsin. The Judge of the Circuit Court, lately in session at Hudson, in Wisconsin, gave a charge to the jury in a certain action tried before him, which excited considerable merriment in the court room at the time. The action was to recover the value of certain liquors sent from below, and consigned for sale to the defendant. Evidence was given on the part of the defendant to show that the brandies, &c., were made of 40 cent whiskey, and drugged at that; whereat the Judge appeared quite indignant, and charged the jury nearly as follows:

"*Gentlemen of the Jury:*—Pure, unadulterated liquor is a wholesome and pleasant beverage, and as far as the experience of the Court extends, conduces to health and longevity; but a bad article of liquor, gentlemen, or, what is worse, a drugged article, cannot be tolerated; and if dealers from below will send up into this beautiful county, so blessed with the smiles of a benignant Creator, such a miserable quality of liquors as the proof shows *this* to be, in *this* Court, gentlemen of the jury, they cannot recover."

CHARACTER OF RUSSIAN SOLDIERS.—An Austrian officer of rank, who has had many opportunities of seeing the Russians in action, speaks in the highest possible terms of the stoical courage which they display. One great fault of their system, however, is, that little or no discretionary power is left to the subordinate commanders, and the consequence is that innumerable lives are unnecessarily sacrificed during a campaign, simply because the instructions issued must be executed to the very letter. During the war in 1849, a Russian regiment was exposed to a most murderous fire from a Hungarian battery, which might have been altogether avoided, if the men had been drawn a little to the right, where the ground was lower. The circumstance was pointed out to the Colonel, but he replied that he could not move his regiment, as he had received orders from the commander of the corps to remain where he was until further orders.

RUSSIAN MANŒUVRE.—A German private letter from Odessa, April 30, received via Vienna, states that in the night following the bombardment of that place, the Russian General Osten-Sacken had the bodies of his dead soldiers (some five or six hundred) removed some distance from the city and there secretly interred. In order to create the impression among the inhabitants that the loss of the Russians had been but insignificant, he caused some forty, whose bodies had been left lying near the batteries, to be publicly buried with great pomp on the next day, April 24. This manœuvre having but partially succeeded, an individual who had witnessed the slaughter among the troops, and had conveyed the news to his family, was arrested, tried on the accusation of spreading false reports, convicted and sentenced to death.

The Markets.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10, 1854.

REMARKS—There has been but a limited amount of business transacted during the past week, the attention of the public having mostly been absorbed by the election. The foreign advices are rather unfavorable for Breadstuffs, but they have had little or no effect upon the prices. The receipts and stocks of all descriptions continue exceedingly small. Cotton has been in steady demand at our former quotations. Bark is scarce and there is very little arriving. Coal continues to meet an active inquiry and free shipments are making to the Eastward. The supply of Lehigh is inadequate for the demand and the dealers have already contracted for all they can deliver up to the close of canal navigation. In Coffee, Sugar and Molasses the transactions have been limited, without change in prices. Hemp and Hides are held firmly. Iron is in steady demand at our former quotations. No change in Lead. In Lumber there is a fair business doing at former rates. Spirits of Turpentine has been rather unsettled and prices have materially advanced. Oils remain without change. Plaster is dull. Provisions of all descriptions are very quiet. Rice is steady. There is no Salt arriving. Seeds remain unchanged. Wool is dull and prices drooping. Freights to foreign ports are inactive, and the rates are nominal.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There was a good demand for Flour early in the week, but since the arrival of the Niagara's and Arctic's advices, there has been less activity in the market. The receipts and stocks continue extremely small, and prices are steadily maintained. The sales for export comprise almost 8,000 barrels standard and good brands at $9a9,12½ per bbl, and extra at $9,37½a9,62½, including 500 bbls, a fancy brand, at $10,50, and a lot of scraped at $8,87½. There has been a fair demand for the supply of the trade at almost the same quotations. Rye Flour has been in fair demand, and 1,000 bbls in lots at $5,50. Corn Meal is held firmly, 900 bbls Pennsylvania sold at $3,75 per bbl, and 500 bbls Brandywine on terms not made public.

Inspections of Flour and Meal for the week ending the 8th inst. were as follows:

Barrels of	Superfine Flour	7,720
Do	Fine	2
Do	Middlings	129
Do	Rye	347
Do	Corn Meal	1,750
Do	Puncheons do	82
Do	Condemned	67
	Total	10,097

F. VANSANT.

GRAIN—There has been rather more Wheat arriving during the past week, and the market is dull. Sales of 12a15,000 bushels prime Southern and Pennsylvania red at $2,08a2,10 per bushel, and white at $2,18a2,20. The market is bare of Rye, and it is wanted at $1,30. Corn has been in good demand, and prices have advanced 2a3c per bushel. Sales of 28a30,000 bushels yellow, mostly at 84c, afloat. Oats are higher, 4a5,000 bushels being sold at 54a57c per bushel for Southern, and 60c for Pennsylvania.

PROVISIONS—There has been but little inquiry for Pork, and prices are barely maintained. Small sales of Mess at $14,75 per bbl, 4 mos, the market closing with plenty of sellers and no buyers at this figure. There is little or no Prime offering. City packed Mess Beef is held firmly. Bacon has been very quiet, but prices remain without change. Sales of smoked uncanvassed Hams at 9½a10c, 4 mos, and bagged at 10a11½c, mostly at 10½c, 4 mos. Sides in lots at 7½c, and Shoulders at 5½a6¼c, on time. Shoulders in salt sold at 5¼a5½c, 4 months, and 200 casks Sides, part at 6½c, 4 mos, and part on private terms. We quote Hams in salt and pickle at 7¼a8c; about 800 boxes Middles sold on private terms. Lard is in limited demand, but prices are firm. Sales of bbls at 9¼a10c, cash, and 10¼a10½c, on time. Kegs sold at 10¼a10½c, 4 mos. Butter is steady at 12a13c for solid packed, old and new, and 15a18 cents for Roll. Cheese is unchanged.

AMERICAN FABRICS—There has been but a small business doing and prices have undergone no material change.

BARK—The receipts and stocks of Quercitron Bark continue small and prices are firm. Sales of 140 hhds No. 1 in lots at $24 per ton. No further sales of Tanner's Bark have come under our notice.

BEESWAX—Continues very scarce; small sales of good Yellow at 28a29c per lb, cash.

CANDLES—The sales of Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow have mostly been confined to retail lots from store at our former quotations.

COAL—The activity noted in the market for some time past continues unabated, and free shipments are making to the Eastward. Supplies from the Schuylkill are arriving freely both by railroad and canal, but the stock is not accumulating. There is no Bituminous Coal arriving. The last sale was at 21c per bushel.

The following is a report of shipments of Coal for the week ending the 3d inst.:

Ships.	Barks.	Brigs.	Schrs.	Sloops.	Boats.	Destination.	tons.
	1	6	45	1		Boston & vicinity,	10,216
			46	2		Conn. & R. Isl'd,	8,028
	1		1	1	21	N. Y. and vicinity,	7,134
					12	North River,	3,077
1	1			4	8	Southern Ports,	2,203
1	3	6	103	8	41		
						Total for the week	30,708
						Total for the season	454,304
						Same time last year	392,355
						No of vessels for the week	192
						No of vessels for the season	3,429

COFFEE—The market has been very quiet, but prices remain without change. Sales of 900 bags Rio at 10a11¼, and some Laguyra at 10¼a10½c per lb, on time.

COPPER—Is held firmly. Small sales of English Sheathing at 31c per lb, 6 mos, and Yellow Metal at 26c, on time.

COTTON—The market has been exceedingly quiet during the past week, but the receipts have been small, and prices are well maintained. Sales of 960 bales at 9a11c per lb for Upland, and 9½a12½c for New Orleans, all on time.

The following is a comparative view of the Foreign Exports, Receipts and Stocks of Cotton of the United States, at the latest dates, for the last four years:

Years.	1853.	1852.	1851.	1850.
To Gt. Britain	1,232,810	1,495,099	1,444,082	1,136,137
France	261,965	387,123	363,920	283,143
Other For. P'ts	272,252	304,349	300,105	315,782
Total bales	1,786,347	2,176,368	2,018,107	1,635,062
Receipts	2,681,300	3,111,336	2,866,188	2,207,353
Stocks	325,495	384,721	309,194	372,704

The receipts up to the latest dates, at all the ports, give the following results:

		Bales.
Decrease—New Orleans		277,832
Mobile		24,736
Savannah		29,727
Charleston		56,791
Florida		28,529
Virginia		3,259
North Carolina	9,577	472,371
Increase—Texas		2,313
Total decrease of the season		430,058

The foreign exports this season, as compared with last, will exhibit a decrease:

Decrease—To Great Britain	232,289
To other foreign ports	32,090
To France	125,890
Total decrease	390,239

The decrease in coastwise exports is 134,643 bales. The increase in stocks, at all the receiving ports, is 140,774 bales.

FEATHERS—Continue dull. We quote Western at 44a49c per lb, as in quality.

FISH—There are but few Mackerel arriving. The stocks continue small, and prices are firm, but there has been very little inquiry. Small sales from store at $17,25a17,50 for large No 1; $16,50a17 for No 2, and $10a10,50 for No 3. Small Fish sell at $17, 15 and $5,50. Limited sales of Herring at our quotations. Sales of Codfish from store at $3,50a3,75, which is an improvement.

FRUIT—The stock of all descriptions of foreign Fruit are small, but the demand has been limited, owing, in a measure, to the high price of the necessaries of life. Dried Apples continue to meet a limited inquiry. Small sales at 4a7 cts per lb, as in quality. The supplies of Dried Peaches from the West are falling off, but the demand continues limited. Sales in lots at $1a2 per bushel for fair and prime unpared halves. Cranberries are scarce.

GINSENG—No sales of either Crude or Clarified have been reported.

GUANO—There is a steady demand for Peruvian at $53,50 per ton, cash. There is no Patagonian offering.

HEMP—The stock is light and prices firm, but no sales have transpired.

HIDES—There are none left in first hands. An import of green salted California sold on private terms.

HOPS—Are but little inquired after; small sales of new first sold at 30a33c per lb.

INDIGO—Is held firmly, but the sales have been unimportant.

IRON—There is a steady demand for Pig Metal, and prices are well maintained. Small sales of No 1 Anthracite at $38; No 2 at $37, and No 3 at $36 per ton, 6 mos. Scotch Pig sells in lots at $40a41, 6 mos. Blooms are unchanged. There is a steady demand for manufacturer's Iron at former rates.

LEAD—Prices are firm. About 400 pigs Virginia sold at 6½c per lb, equal to cash.

LEATHER—There is a good demand for both Spanish Sole and Slaughter Leather at full rates.

LUMBER—There has been a fair business doing at former rates. Among the sales we notice some Laths at $2,12a2,25 per M. We quote Pickets at $9a10 for 4 and 4½ feet. 100,000 feet Southern Yellow Pine Sap Boards sold at $15a16,50 per M feet. Shipped by Lehigh, week ending the 3d inst.

	Feet
	1,760,356
Previously	9,450,268
Total this year	11,211,624

MOLASSES—There has been but little arriving during the past week. The demand has been limited, but prices remain without change. Sales of Cuba in lots at 20a24c, on time.

NAVAL STORES—Steady sales of Rosin are making from store at $1,72a1,80 per bbl, and for Common $2a3 for Soap. About 300 bbls Tar sold at $5,50, cash. Spirits of Turpentine has been more inquired after, and prices have advanced; sales at 50a53c, on time, now held at the latter quotation.

OILS—There is a fair demand for Fish Oils from store at full rates. Sales of Crude Whale at 62a65c, and Winter Sperm in lots at $1 65, 4 mos. Linseed Oil is steady, but the demand has been limited. Small sales at 92a94c per gallon. Lard Oil is held firmly, but there is very little demand for it. A sale of 31 bbls Winter at 81c, on time. Small lots sell at 85 cts.

The following are the Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the U. States for the week ending the 5th inst.:

	Bbls Sp.	Bbls Wh.	Lbs Bone.
New Bedford	375	4,150	5,500
Provincetown	25	400	
New London		3,000	
Total	400	7,550	5,500
Previously	31,386	241,865	3,112,511
From Jan 1 to date	31,786	249,415	3,118,011
Same time last year	40,912	170,957	4,132,650

PLASTER—There has been but little inquiry. Small sales of Soft at $2,75a2,87½ per ton.

RICE—Is held firmly, but the sales have been only in small lots from store at 4a4½c per lb, on time.

SALT—There have been no arrivals or sales since our last report.

SEEDS—The sales of Cloverseed have been only in retail lots at $4,50a4,75 per 64 lbs. In Timothy and Flaxseed nothing doing. The latter is scarce and wanted at $1,80 per bushel.

SPICES—No sales worthy of notice have transpired.

SPIRITS—There has been a steady demand for Brandy and Gin at steady prices. N. E. Rum sells slowly at 37c. Whiskey is dull. Sales of bbls at 29c, and hhds at 28c.

SUGAR—The market has been very quiet since our last notice, but prices remain without change. Sales of 700 bbls Cuba and New Orleans at 4½a5½c per lb, on time.

TALLOW—Is steady. Sales of Country and City Rendered at 11a12c per lb, cash.

TEAS—There is a fair inquiry for both Black and Green at full rates.

TOBACCO—The sales of both Leaf and Manufactured have been only in small lots at former rates.

WINES are held firmly, but the sales have been only in small lots.

WOOL—The market continues dull, and prices are drooping. As we recently published an article on the Wool prospects of the country, it may not be amiss to state that our views as then expressed, are fully borne out by the information supplied from different wool growing districts. We learn from Washington, Pa., and from Wellsville, Va., that the clip will be a large one, but that buyers are not offering as much this year as last, by 10c per lb, while some of the very finest wools will not command as much by 20c. In the Eastern markets, the average rates are 12 to 15c lower than last year, while in England, owing to a reduction in the price of Woollen fabrics, and the increasing use of Cotton combined with Wool, the latter has declined 20 per cent. below last year's quotations. Some lots of the *new* clip have been received from New Jersey which realized 29a30c.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool there is little or nothing offering, and the rates are nominal. To San Francisco some engagements are making at 50a55c per foot. To the South the rates are unchanged. Colliers are in good demand at $2,50 per ton to Boston, $2 to Rhode Island, and $1,15 to N. York.—*Inquirer.*

THE STOCK MARKET.

CORRECTED FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, BY ROSS, CAMBLOS & CO., STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS.

No. 26 South Third Street.

The following were the closing quotations for Stocks on Monday last. Market closing firm:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
U S 6's '56	105	—	P Township	34	36
" '62	114	—	Girard	12½	12¾
" '67	120	—	Western	70½	72
" '68	120	—	Man & Mechs	29	30
" '65	112	—	Bk of Com	58	71
July Interest off			Camden N J	65	68
Philada 6s	96	96½	Georgetown	63	65
" 5s	93½	94	Trent Bk Co	54	—
" 6sGas	94½	96	Pitt'bg Bk	55½	57
County 5s	84	84½	M & M Pitts	58	60
Penna 6s	100	—	Exch'ge, Pitts	55	60
" 5s	88½	88¾	Com, Cin	15	—
Kentucky 6s	107	—	Louis, Ky	109	110
Tennessee 5s	83	84	Kentucky Bk	107	108
Illinois 6s	—	—	Northern	114	115
Cincinnati 6s	98½	99	Union, Tenn	89½	90
TexasTNotes	39	40	Plant's, Tenn	89½	90
" Bds 5s	50	—	Vicksburg	10	11
Schuyl N 6s	79	79½	Com. Natchez	—	—
Lehigh N 6s	94	95	N O Gas Lt	128	130
" 1st Loan	95	—	Schuyl Nav	23	24
" Mort 6s	97	97½	" pref'd	31	32
C & D C'l 6s	89	90	Lehigh Nav	62	62½
C & Am R Bds	92	92½	C & Del Cal	100	105
BeaMdw R 6s	84	—	Morris Cl	13½	14
Susquch Cl 6s	69	70	Penn&OhioCl	20	—
Norrist'n R 6s	96	—	Union Cl	12	13
Harris R 6s	93½	95	Cam&Am R	150	—
Wil R 6s	90	90½	Penna R	44	45
Read R 6s	78	78½	Bea Mdw R	40	41
" Mort 6s	88	89	Lykens Val R	15	—
U S Bk Shares	3½	3¾	North Am Cl	1	—
N Amer Bk	143	144	Susquch Cl	11	12
Penna Bank	120	120½	Norristown R	59	60
Philadelphia	132	134	Harrisburg R	54	55
Far & Mec	69½	70	Reading Road	38½	39
Commercial	61½	62	Wilmington R	38	38½
N Liberty	60	—	Minehill R	64	65
Mechanics	30½	31½	N Liberty Gas	22	25
Southwark	70	—	N W Min Co	—	2
Kensington	70	71	L'g Island RR	13½	13¾

NEW YORK MARKETS, JUNE 10.

ASHES—There have been sold 200 bbls at $5,75a5,81¼ for Pots, and $5,50 for Pearls per 100 lbs. The Inspection Warehouse contained to-day 1,711 bbls of all kinds.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour was again less active, and lower in price. The day's transactions included 6,700 bbls. Inferior State at $8a8,25; common to choice State at $8,31a8,75; mixed to fancy Western at $8,75a9,25, and other kinds at proportionate rates. Among the sales were 2,000 bbls common State, to arrive by 1st of July, at $8,25. Canadian was inactive. There were 1,600 bbls Southern disposed of at $8,75a9,25 for mixed to straight per bbl. About 200 bbls Jersey Corn Meal were taken at $3,87½. Rye Flour, Wheat, Rye and Oats were unchanged. Corn continued in lively request, with sales of 38,000 bushels at 77a81c for unsound; 83a85c for mixed Western, and 87 cts for prime Southern white and yellow per bushel.

PROVISIONS—Pork was in steady request. The day's transactions embraced 1,760 bbls at $13,25 for Mess, and $12 for Prime per bbl. The sales of Cut Meats amounted to 800 pkgs. About 330 bbls Lard changed hands at 9a9½c per lb. Beef was quiet. The high prices asked retarded sales. There were 230 bbls purchased at $10,50a13 for country mess, and $15,75 for repacked Chicago do per bbl. Prime was last sold at $9 per bbl. Butter and Cheese were dull and heavy.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST MAY be obtained weekly at the Periodical Depots Of DEXTER & BROTHER, Nos. 14 and 16 Ann St., N. Y.
Of HOTCHKISS & Co., *Boston, Mass.*
Of MILTON BOULEMET, *Mobile, Ala.*
Of J. C. MORGAN, *New Orleans, La.*
Of HENRY TAYLOR, *Baltimore, Md.*
Of F. HAGAN & Co., *Nashville, Tenn.*
Of S. W. PEASE, *28 West Sixth St., and 29 East Fourth St., Cincinnati, Ohio.*
Subscriptions will be received at either of the above mentioned Depots. But the proprietors of the Post hold themselves responsible only for money received directly by themselves, or through their authorised travelling agents.

A LADY OF OUR ACQUAINTANCE, MRS. POWELL, NO. 18 STANTON ST., NEW YORK, ☞ Was troubled with liver complaint for a long time, and after trying many remedies, was advised to try Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills. She did so, and says that with one box she was effectually cured.
Indigestion, costiveness, and general irregularity of the bowels, are all diseases originating in the same prolific cause, as is also that dreadful scourge Dyspepsia. Those who are afflicted with any of the above enumerated diseases, may rest assured that the source of all their maladies is in the liver, and for its correction the best remedy ever offered to the public is Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills. Try them. The money refunded if not satisfactory.
P. S. The above valuable remedy, also Doctor M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada.
☞ Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. 12

ALMANAC.

June, 1854.	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	HIGH WATER	MOON'S PHASES.
17 Saturday,	4 35	7 25	8 17	
18 Sunday,	4 35	7 25	9 2	
19 Monday,	4 35	7 25	9 43	
20 Tuesday,	4 35	7 25	10 28	D. H. M.
21 Wedn'day,	4 34	7 26	11 12	First 3 7 41
22 Thursday,	4 35	7 26	11 57	Full 10 6 30
23 Friday,	4 35	7 25	12 37	Last 17 9 12
24 Saturday,	4 35	7 25	1 17	New 25 6 58

Marriages.

☞ Marriage notices must always be accompanied by a responsible name.

On the 1st inst. by the Rev. Jos. H. Kennard, Mr. JOSEPH TYSON, to Miss JULIA A. LONGACRE, both of Montgomery county. Norristown and Pottstown papers please copy.

On the 4th inst. by the Rev. Mr. McDowell, Mr. JOEL MILLER, to Miss ELIZA A. VERLANDER, both of this city.

On the 29th ultimo, by John G. Wilson, V. D. M. Mr. JOHN RAINIER, of the Northern Liberties, to Miss LOUISA LEWIS, of Kensington.

On the 3d instant, by the same, Mr. EDWARD F. MILLER, to Miss MARY FRAISBELLER, of Kensington.

On the 4th instant, by the Rev. J. F. Berg, Mr. EMANUEL S. WALTER, to Miss HENRIETTA BERISH, all of this city.

On the 9th of Feb. by the Rev. Mr. Barton, Mr. WILLIAM B. DOBELLOWER, formerly of this city, to Miss EMILY A. TAGGART, all of Washington county, Oregon Territory.

On the 7th inst. by the Rev. Wm. Heckel, Mr. CHARLES FINE, to Miss ANNABELLA BARNITT, all of this city.

On the 1st inst. by the Rev. W. Blackwood, Mr. THOMAS HEMPHILL, of this city, to Miss MARGARET DONNELL, of Burlington, N. J.

On the 28th Dec. last, by the Rev. P. Coombe, WILLIAM A. MULLIN, to MARY J. POTE, both of Kensington.

On the 1st inst. by the Rev. G. M. Germon, Mr. CHARLES ROBERTSON, to Miss ANNA E. NONSEMACKER, both of this city.

On the 24 instant, by the Rev. W. Blackwood, Mr. ANTHONY MUSTER, to Miss MARY SMITH, all of this city.

On the 4th inst. by the Rev. Geo. Chandler, Mr. GEORGE BENNER, to Miss AMANDA M. CAPEHART.

On the 4th instant, by the Rev. W. Urie, Mr. CHARLES C. SCHELL, to Miss ELIZABETH LAPP, all of this city.

On the 3d instant, by the Rev. John Street, Mr. JOHN WEBER, to Miss ELIZABETH ELLIOTT, both of this city.

On the 1st inst. by the Rev. T. S. Johnston, Mr. CHARLES O. WATERS, to Miss REBECCA YOUNG, all of West Philadelphia.

On the 27th ult. by the Rev. T. Goldwin, Mr. BENJ. THORNMAN, to Mrs. SARAH JONES, both of this city.

On the 1st inst. by the Rev. E. W. Hutter, JAMES L. SELFRIDGE, to HANNAH M. daughter of the late Jas. M. Hirst, of this city.

Deaths.

☞ Notices of Deaths must always be accompanied by a responsible name.

At Shrewsbury, on second day, the 5th inst. after a short illness, JOSEPH LAPETRA, in the 79th year of his age.

On the 7th inst. Mrs. ELIZABETH EDWORTHY, aged 55 years.

On the 6th inst. PETER Q. MURRAY, aged 67.

On the 7th inst. THOMAS KEENAN, aged 40 years.

On the 7th inst. MARGARET GILMORE, aged 23 months.

On the 7th inst. ISABELLA, daughter of Archibald and Catharine A. Dorsan, aged 14 months.

On the 6th instant, CATHARINE, relict of the late Peter Keyser.

On the 4th inst. Miss REBECCA JARMAN, aged 66.

On the 5th inst. JOSEPH C. CRAFT, aged 21 years.

On the 6th inst. EMMA, daughter of Jas. McCann.

On the 6th inst. ROBERT, son of James and Jane Calhoun, aged 2 years and 3 months.

On the 7th inst. JOHN HARKINS, aged 50 years.

On the 6th inst. Mrs. JANE HUGHES, aged 87.

At Woodbury, N. J. on the 7th inst. SARAH MAKINS, aged 32 years.

On the 6th inst. EMMA MATILDA, daughter of Matilda and the late Wm. Milligan, aged 6 years.

On the 6th inst. WILLIAM JOSEPH, son of Wm. and Ellen McGlinchey, aged 3 years.

On the 6th inst. MARGARET WALLACE, daughter of Jas. and Margaret McAuley, aged 9 months.

On the 6th inst. Mrs. CATHARINE M'SHANE, aged 40 years.

On the 6th instant, BERNARD CONNOLLY, aged 20 years.

On the 6th inst. DANIEL H. BROWN, Jr. aged 23 years.

On the 5th inst. EDWARD, son of Andrew and Eliza Harkins, aged 1 year.

On the 5th inst. Mrs. ANN THOMAS, aged 82 years.

On the 5th inst. Miss REBECCA A. WHITEMAN.

On the 5th inst. HANNAH L. wife of E. F. Dailey.

On the 5th inst. Mr. WILLIAM SMITH, aged 37.

On the 5th inst. WILLIAM McGRATH, aged 47.

On the 5th inst. at Penn Hospital, THOMAS SMITH, of Germantown.

On the 4th instant, JOSEPH W. son of Martin and Emeline White, aged 10 months.

On the 4th inst. ANN, wife of John Mead, aged 69.

On the 3d inst. TERRENCE COLLINS, aged 60.

On the 3d inst. MARY ANN, wife of Jas. W. Mathews.

On the 3d inst. Mr. GEORGE MCKAY.

On the 3d inst. Mr. GEORGE ROY, aged 43 years.

On the 3d inst. ANN, wife of Saml. Winterbottom.

Bank Note List.

CORRECTED FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, BY I. CRAVEN & Co., BROKERS, No. 3½ South Third Street.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17, 1854.

PENNSYLVANIA.		VERMONT.	
Philadelphia Banks	par	Bank of St Albans	½ dis
U S Bank notes	18 dis	All solvent Banks	½ dis
Harrisburg	½ dis	CONNECTICUT.	
Chambersburg	½ dis	All solvent Banks	½ dis
York	½ dis	Bk N AmeSeymour	½ dis
Gettysburg	½ dis	MASSACHUSETTS.	
Carlisle	½ dis	All solvent Banks	½ dis
Middletown	½ dis	Dorchester and Milton stolen notes	no sale
Brownsville	½ dis	Cach'te Bk Bost	failed
Pittsburg	½ dis	RHODE ISLAND.	
Washington co	½ dis	All solvent Banks	½ dis
Honesdale	½ dis	Phoenix B'k, Westerly, stolen notes	no sale
Waynesburg	½ dis	CANADA.	
Erie	1 dis	Montreal	1½ dis
All other sol't Bks	½ dis	VIRGINIA.	
Relief notes	½ dis	Bk of Va & brch's	1½ dis
NEW JERSEY.		Far Bk & brch's	1½ dis
Trenton, Mt Holly, Burlington, Medford, Sal'm, Bridgeton, Camd'n, Princeton, Bord'to Bkg Co	par	Valley Bk & brch's	1½ dis
Public Stock Bank, Belvidere,	25 dis	Ex Bk & brch's	1½ dis
Plainfield	closed	Wheeling	[illegible]
State Bk Morris	do	NORTH CAROLINA.	
Com'l Bk Perth Amboy	do	All solvent Banks	1½ dis
Peoples Bk Patterson	do	Small notes	1½ dis
N Hope Del Bridge Co	do	SOUTH CAROLINA.	
Yardleyville do	10 dis	All solvent Banks	1½ dis
New Brunswick	¼ dis	Small notes	1½ dis
Newark	¼ dis	GEORGIA.	
Morris co	¼ dis	All solvent Banks	1 dis
Middletown Point	¼ dis	Bk St Mary's	35 dis
Orange	¼ dis	Small notes	1½ dis
Belvidere	¼ dis	ALABAMA.	
Rahway	¼ dis	Bk of Mobile	1½ dis
Dover	¼ dis	Country Banks	3 dis
All New Jersey secured by stocks	¼ dis	MISSISSIPPI.	
DELAWARE.		All Banks	uncertain
All solvent Banks	par	LOUISIANA.	
Under 5's	¼ dis	All solvent Banks	1½ dis
MARYLAND.		OHIO.	
Baltimore Banks	¼ dis	Bk of Wooster	80 dis
Mineral Bk	¼ dis	Bk of Norwalk	60 dis
Cecil co	¼ dis	All solvent Banks	1½ dis
Frederick co	¼ dis	Small notes	1½ dis
Cumberland	¼ dis	Bk Massillon	failed
Washington co	¼ dis	KENTUCKY.	
Hagerstown	¼ dis	All solvent Banks	1½ dis
Salisbury	¼ dis	Small notes	1½ dis
Havre de Grace	failed	INDIANA.	
Far & Mec	[illegible]	All solvent Banks	1½ dis
DIS. OF COLUMBIA.		Small notes	1½ dis
All solvent Banks	½ dis	ILLINOIS.	
NEW YORK.		Bk of Illinois	20 dis
City Banks	par a ¼ dis	State Bk do	70 dis
Solvent co Bks	¼ dis	Good Free Bks	1a3 dis
James Bk	25 dis	MISSOURI.	
New Rochelle	25 dis	All solvent Banks	2 dis
Far Bk Onondaga	25 dis	TENNESSEE.	
Bk of Oswego	redeemed	All solvent Banks	2½ dis
Mer & Man Bk Cin	[illegible]	Small notes	2½ dis
Oswego	25 dis	East Tennessee	3 dis
MAINE.		MICHIGAN.	
Mercan Bk Bangor	1½ dis	Gov't Stock Bk	½ dis
All other solv't Bks	1 dis	All solvent Banks	2 dis
NEW HAMPSHIRE.		ARKANSAS.	
All solvent Bks	1 dis	All Banks	no sale
		WISCONSIN.	
		All solvent Banks	1½ dis
		TEXAS.	
		Commercial & Agricultural Bk Galveston	10 per ct

Issues of 1, 2 and 3 dollar bills, dated at Washington City, and resembling New York City and State issues, should be refused by the public—as a number of them have failed and are worthless.

PAPER HANGINGS.
HOWELL & BROTHERS
No. 156 Chesnut below 7th St., Philada.
INVITE the attention of dealers to their assortment of PAPER HANGINGS, comprising all grades in their line of business.
4-4 Window Shades, Borders, &c., in great variety. ap29-3m

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DENTISTS,
No. 223 ARCH STREET,
jan21-1y PHILADELPHIA.

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Twenty-five cents a line for the first insertion.
Twenty cents a line for each subsequent insertion.
Double column Advertisements, a price and a half.
☞ Payment is required in advance.
CIRCULATION BETWEEN EIGHTY AND NINETY THOUSAND.
☞ Persons purchasing articles advertised in our columns, will confer a favor by mentioning that they saw the advertisement in the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

With the JULY NUMBER Commences the
45th VOLUME OF GRAHAM'S
AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.
Which, in the quality of matter and beauty of illustration, will be superior to any of its predecessors.
THE STEEL ENGRAVINGS
Will be of superior interest to any which have ever appeared in any periodical in the United States, the designs being made expressly for us by Messrs. Schuessele, Schmolze and George White, illustrating events of interest and importance in the history of our country, which cannot but prove interesting to every American, whilst their intrinsic beauty will render them valuable to every lover of the fine Arts.
THE LIFE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON,
By the Rev. J. T. Headley, will be splendidly illustrated with beautiful Wood Engravings, from designs by Geo. White.
Each and every number will contain in addition to the above, other illustrated articles.
The most celebrated American authors are our regular Contributors, the names of some of whom, given below, will give the best idea of the real merit of the new volume.
J. RUS. LOWELL, E. P. WHIPPLE, R. H. STODDART, WILLIAM DOWE, WM. C. BRYANT, JULIA C. R. DORR, BAYARD TAYLOR, MEETA V. FULLER, ROB'T. T. CONRAD, E. L. CHANDLER, WM. H. HERBERT, E. ANNA LEWIS, GEO. H. BOKER, ANN S. STEVENS, JOHN G. SAXE, CARO. CHESEBOROUGH.
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The Money for Clubs must be sent in advance. Subscriptions may be sent at our risk. When the sum is large, a draft should be procured if possible—the cost of which may be deducted from the amount.
Specimen copies furnished to those desiring to get up Clubs.
Address R. H. SEE & CO., PUBLISHERS,
je17-3t 106 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

A. B. REICHENBACH,
MANUFACTURER OF
PIANO FORTES,
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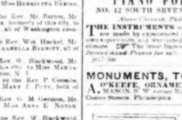
THE INSTRUMENTS in this Establishment are made by experienced workmen under my own supervision, and warranted to stand the severest climate. ☞ The latest Improvements introduced. *Second-hand Pianos for sale.* Pianos to Rent.
je17-3m

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, &c.
A. O'KEEFE, ORNAMENTAL MARBLE MASON, S. W. corner Ridge Road, Broad and Coates Streets, Philadelphia. je17-4t



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(At the old stand established in 1796,)
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TRAVELLING TRUNKS,
A. L. HICKEY & CO., invite the attention of travellers to their large assortment of Trunks, Valises, Leather and Carpet Bags, &c., &c., No. 148 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia. je3-4t

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GALLERY OF PAINTINGS AND LOOKING-GLASS
Warerooms—in which may be always found the largest and most complete of Wall, Mantel and Pier Mirrors, Picture and Portrait Frames, all of which are manufactured from original designs, and of the best materials, embracing every style, from the plainest to the most elaborate. my20-12t

A NEW MAP
OF THE
UNITED STATES AND TERRITORIES
ALSO, MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE WEST INDIES.
THE subscriber has in preparation, and will publish early in 1855, A NEW MAP, showing the whole Territory of the United States, Mexico and Central America on the same scale, and upon a larger scale than any similar Map. It will contain the most accurate and reliable information, and will be engraved in the best manner. No pains will be spared to introduce the latest improvements up to time of publication. S. AUGUSTUS MITCHELL.
Philadelphia, May, 1854. my27-tf

CABINET WAREHOUSE.
GEORGE J. HENKELS,
173 CHESNUT STREET,
Opposite the State House,
Constantly on hand a large assortment of
IMPORTED FRENCH
AND
DOMESTIC MANUFACTURED
FURNITURE,
AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.
my20-1y

HOE & CO.'S
PATENT GROUND SAWS.
THE SUBSCRIBERS manufacture from the best CAST STEEL, CIRCULAR SAWS from two inches to eighty inches in diameter. Their Saws are hardened and tempered and are ground and finished by machinery designed expressly for the purpose; and are therefore much superior to those ground in the usual manner, as they are strengthened and stiffened by increasing them in thickness regularly from the cutting edge to the centre, consequently do not become heated or buckled, and produce a great saving in timber.
They also manufacture CAST STEEL MILL, PIT AND CROSS-CUT SAWS, AND BILLET WEBS, of superior quality, all of which they have for sale, or they may be obtained of the principal hardware merchants throughout the United States and Canada. R. HOE & CO.
29 and 31 Gold Street, New York.
☞ Publishers of Newspapers who will insert this advertisement three times, with this note, and forward us a paper containing the same, will be paid in printing materials by purchasing four times the amount of their bill for the advertisement.
my20-3m

CRYSTALOTYPES.—Persons possessing a Daguerreotype of a deceased or absent friend, can by this process have it greatly enlarged and finished either in light and shadow tinted water or oil colors. Likenesses in all cases warranted entirely satisfactory. McCLEES & GERMON,
my6-tf 160 Chesnut Street.

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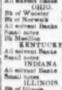

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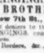

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A valuable Family Medicine, being a highly approved remedy for all diseases arising from debility of the digestive organs, such as Worms, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Fever and Ague, Bleeding Piles, Sick Headache, &c., &c. See the Pamphlet (which may be had gratis) accompanying the Vermifuge.
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Persons at a distance, desirous of consulting, can do so by letter, addressing DRS. R. & J. HUNTER, Physicians for Diseases of the Lungs, No. 828 Broadway, New York.
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JAUNDICE, DYSPEPSIA, CHRONIC, OR NERVOUS DEBILITY, DISEASE OF THE
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DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S
CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,
PREPARED BY
DR. C. M. JACKSON,
AT THE GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,
120 Arch Street, Philadelphia.
Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparations in the U. States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skilful physicians had failed.
These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are withal safe, certain, and pleasant.
MORE HOME TESTIMONY.
PHILADELPHIA, March 1, 1853.
Dr. C. M. Jackson—Dear Sir—For the past two years I have been severely afflicted with Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, and Piles, suffering constantly the pains and inconveniences attendant upon such complaints, without energy, being scarcely able to attend to any business, I used a great deal of medicine, without any apparent change, until I used your "Hoofland's German Bitters." They have entirely cured me. I am now entirely free from pain and aches of any kind, and feel like a new man, in every respect, and unhesitatingly recommend your Bitters to all invalids.
Yours, respectfully,
JOHN K. CORY, No. 12 Lagrange Place.
PHILADELPHIA, January 13, 1853.
Dr. C. M. Jackson—Dear Sir—I have used your "Hoofland's German Bitters" in my family for the last four years, for Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, and am pleased to acknowledge that I have received the greatest benefit from its use. I have recommended it to great many afflicted with similar diseases, with the same good result.
I have no hesitation in saying that it is an invaluable medicine, and hope you will be able to introduce it into every family in the Union. Yours, truly,
WM. HUGHES, 171 Wood Street.
These Bitters are *entirely vegetable*, thereby possessing great advantages over most of the preparations recommended for similar diseases. They possess great power in the removal of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most potent influence in weakness of the nerves and digestive organs. They are withal safe, certain and pleasant.
SOLD AT WHOLESALE
By the Druggists in the Principal Cities, and Retailed by Apothecaries and Dealers throughout the United States. sep3-1y

Selected Poetry.

A CHILD'S SMILE.

"Pa I say mine is better. That is having their people do always bound the form of my father, which is in heaven."

A child's smile—darling brown,
Can Queen, and cot, and groves, and mildest noon;
Even summer lightning's eye,
Leaving the lovely sky again serene,
I ne'er may see and admire.
A Christian child, who did weep to see how far
Thy childhood is removed
From spirits that dwell in other children on
On this pale clouds but thrown.
The brightness of his countenance, and made
A peace most like his own,
As beauty that we look on, and admire;
But cannot feel.
Sweetness, will it stay
To manhood's prime, or will that angel fair,
Who sang our mother's day,
Forsake the child smile, and leave the wrinkle there.
Say, one not. As a green
To ripe life field ears, food washing o'er;
Turns sugar, up in leaves.
Childish as my father's love for evermore.
Ah! may thy days be
Like those sweet years to grow!
That still child-smile upon an old man's brow!

TREASURES.

Let the ocean nurse my treasures,
All my soul holds dear,
Given me by dark spirits
Whom I need to fear.

Through long days of anguish,
And sad nights, did Pain
Keep my shrink, loathsome,
Bright and free from stain!

Deeds, in misty caverns,
Did dark horrors weave,
Till my precious jewel,
Faith, or me she brought.

Sorrow clear I wearied
Should remain so long!
Worried me with anxiety,
The bright Crown of Song.

Pain, that racked my spirit
Without hope or end,
Left the bosom my flower,
Patience, on my breast.

Suffering, that I dreaded,
Ignorant of her charms,
And the fair, gentle Peace,
Smiling, in my arms.

So I count my treasures,
Blessed in days long past,
And I thank the graves,
Whom I know at last.

—*Household Words.*

Pictures of Life.

A GREEK GIRL.

BY THE ROVING ENGLISHMAN.

She is a happy damsel with a quaint sly face, and her principal occupation is that of a maid of all work.

But she is dressed to day—it is St. Somebody's feast, and everybody is idle and gay on such occasions in consequence. It was St. Whatshisname's day the day before yesterday, and it will be St. Whistle's the day after to morrow. Though our ballon—the Greek young equivalent to idling, it is when a boy performs—though she has been occupied ever since eight o'clock this morning in carrying about, by an infinity of sweetmeats, with strong raw spirits in gilded cups of glasses, and little cups of untoasted coffee. A very singular and arresting picture she makes, as she stands bolt upright, tray in hand, beside her master's guests. She is pretty. Too, there is no doubt of that; but she has done almost everything possible to disfigure herself. Though comfortably not seventeen, with the stab, clear complexion of the Greeks, she is ravaged and worn by very cyes. Her hair is not ringed, she is unbound. Her eyebrows are pencilled, and she has even found means to straighten some blank shortcomings under her eyelids to make the eyes look larger. Her body would be almost a disgrace if it were not that she has twisted it, and plaited it woven gold cotton into it, and tied it up with dirty blue ribbons and gummed and knotted it, and in every item has grown distracted and angry. Her arms are in keeping—as ugly as they can be with a pair of ears as used be; and they project beneath her tortured bolero as if they would rather like to have a game at leap-frog than otherwise; but they are literally torn bashfully under that they should be by an enormous pair of Masonic ear-rings bought of a pedlar. Her hands might have been nice ones, for they are still small; but they are as rough as bark, and as red as claps can make them with sheer hard work, washing and washing clothes in the basins. All Greek women, I think, have been more benevolent since the time of Andromache. Her figure is, if possible, more grossly bulgy than her trousers. It lodges out in the most extraordinary lumps and fulness. A clear jacket—as much too small for her as the veil is good attire at St. Keeley of the Theatre Royal Ashpit—does not make this general physique less remarkable, and it is has a superfluity of clothes which reminds one of the late King Christophe's idea of full dress. Numerous however, as are the articles of wearing apparel she has put on, they all terminate with the trousers which are lopped up just below the knee. The rest of the leg and foot is bare, and hard, and plump, and purple, and chapped almost beyond belief; even in the fine piercing cold of a Greek February.

Her mind is a mere blank. Her idea of life is, here washing, cleaning the house, serving coffee, and ranging herself on festival days. She cannot read or write, or play the piano, but she can sing and dance. She can talk, too, enough never interest company. No diplomatist can touch her in intrigue or invention. Not even Captain Aimslade's groom could tell a falsehood with more composure. She does not know what it is to speak the truth, and, to crown a Greek saying, she is literally stranded up with tricks. The Greek girl has no heart, no affections. She is a mere lump of flesh and calculation. Her marriage is quite an affair of buying and selling. It is arranged by her friends. They offer to give a house (that is indispensable) and so much to whoever will take her off their hands. Bye-and-bye, somebody comes to be so; the priests are called, there is a grand strange ceremony, and he is bound, by fee, to perform his promises. This fine is usually ten per cent. on the fortune which was offered him with the wife.

I have said she can talk, but she can only talk of and to her neighbours; and that upon her evenings chiefly in sitting singing in the doorway, and watching them. Then she does herself, but she has a stable ally a child or girl about seven years old and looking forty, that you must in the honour of all the bluebeards who is on the look-out all day. No one ever enters a Greek house but the neighbourhood knows it. All dotts the street, and in the main, and everywhere, those little girls are watching and finding out something strange and exciting. Up and south as cats. Her father and mother will tell you that her own cousins never enter her house, or even a dozen consecutive words to her; but I rather fancy she has some acquaintance of her own: and she is generally on terms of rather startling friendship with the young man servant, who hence almost part of the family in all Greek houses. On another night, too, when good people should be asleep, you will see a closely hooded figure flitting past very noiselessly, like black ghosts. They are friendly girls. What they are about nobody knows. Perhaps, meeting for the news, which will not cost for some hours. At every dark corner or a wall, you will see young gentlemen all standing in the deep shadow with wonderful perseverance. If you go very near and they do not see you, you may hear them shading strap, but so as the humming of a bee; so how, that they do not disturb the people in bed; and also of the ring and the rains of the last fire over the way. The Greek girl knows an amazing quantity of songs, and of the same kind. They are chiefly monotonous airs, and always through the nose. Never had the national songs of a people so little charm or distinctive character. You could the strong, sweet voice and the heart in vain among them. They have neither genius nor taste.

What all this, the Greek girl is pious. She would not break any of the solemn fasts of her church, even not many; though her daughter, her to dry bread and olives for six weeks at a time: nor would she neglect going to church on certain days upon any account. She has a turn in consonance, and is charming, when asleep, almost touching; but there her better ends. She would not trust the word of her son to the or the archbishop. She cannot suppose it possible that any one would speak the truth—at he was obliged: and she judges correctly, by according to her own experience. She believes all would prevaricate, and take an advantage in declaring her own interest on a question that about a pair's head: but she would never solemnly avoid doing anything she had promised; and the only way open to prevent her escaping a promise, would be to make her say she would have him beforehand. From that moment her fertile wits would toil night and day to find means of escape. And find them she would, to change her mind the day after the was free.

Bye-and-bye, the Greek girl will grow old. From a household servant she will then step into a drudge, and her head and face always bound up as if she had a chronic toothache. You will see her carrying water on washing days—or grinding and squabbling upon others as she cleans the herbs for dinner. She will have become as old even at thirty, that it is impossible to recognise her. Rouge and white lasting will have so controlled her face, that it looks like a sheep's nose. Her eyebrows and eyelashes will be shrivelled into nothing. Her teeth will have been ravaged by rough usage, and matters teeth powders. She will be bald when she does not wear a towering wig, that only comes with on St. Everybody's days. Her plump figure and all its bumps will have shrivelled into a mere lump of skin and bone, and her only pleasures in this life will be scandal and curiosity.

Then she will be croaking about, watching her neighbours of the most inconsumable kind, and her husband—until perseverance in ugliness is a secret. She will then know many more things than we true, and tell them with singular readiness and virtuality. She will be the terror of the neighborhood, and there is no conciliating her. Her husband—the honest person among which she prizes as much as she did when a girl, and grasps after eagerly—will have no effect on her. She must speak evil and money troubles, or she would die. The instinct of her nature to gratify is always at work with spoken out course, come what may. She will be a terror, even to her own daughter.

She has been reduced to this state by having been a thing of bargain and sale so long; that she has learned to consider herself as one also good. She has been subject to insult; to be beaten; to be carried away into the harem of a man whom she never saw, and for whose whole kind she despises: and has lost all vestige of natural delicacy, refinement, and affection, have been burnt out of her as with a hot iron. She has been looked upon as a mere animal until she has become little better.

She has been doubted until deception has become her chief grace. She has been imprisoned and scolded until trickery has become her master passion. She has been kept from lawful companionship and grateful accomplishments, from all softening influences and comforting things, until her mind has become dry. When she is young, she is shut up until she becomes uncomfortable in time for; when she is old she is watched until she becomes a check. None have any respect or love for her: nor would she be now worthy of it, if they had.

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The next day at an early fashionable hour, the ridiculous pair appeared before the servants several of her friends to the fashionable feast at the Restaurant de Paris on the Boulevard. The rascally Comte at once ordered a ten pair for Madame. She gave a scream.—a bouquet of camelias, two camelias, such as these, pearls in the ears, and ended with camelias. Astonished beyond measure at the extravagance of the world, the old gentleman could not prevail his countenance to express his astonishment, but in a sickly smile it assured those large trees would cost twenty dollars—for all he was—in for it—and nothing more was to be said on the matter. The dinner was a splendid one.

The grasshopper flew towards the lodges on the clearance, where Nodilles and the Red-Cloud still sat, and before they were completely caught by Gessler, a little Delaware girl. Hot and breathless she came to the Red-Cloud, and in a first saw it, and whilst the children were marvelling about who it belonged to, the mother recognised their own property. She remarked that the grasshopper was the work of the relentless cruelty would let them not be ashamed of it. She unsupported affection that has been lavished upon her.

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The warriors had returned from the chase, and when the Shawnee chiefs saw the arrow of Tadeuy quivering in his foot with the lifeless thoughts of revenge filled the old man's heart, and his hand sought the tomahawk at his side.

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Original Sketch.

THE BATTLE OF WYALUSING; OR, THE GRASSHOPPER WAR.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.
BY RALPH RURAL.

Between the Delawares and the Shawnees, on the Susquehanna, there always existed an implacable enmity; and though the hatred of the two nations banded together, and their wives and children placed in the centre, while a fierce jealousy rankled in their hearts, the only needed a few angry words to burst forth in exterminating fury.

The Delawares—once the most powerful and noble race on the American Continent—at the time of Penn's settlement, had dwindled to a second-rate nation; and subsequently, through the duplicity of their enemies, the whites and the Six Nations, in the affair generally know as the "Indian Walk," they were not only deprived of their Independence, and their lands on the Delaware and the Lehigh. But obeying the commands of their Grand Council, at last they were allowed to settle on the flats of Wyalusing and Shamokin, adjoining the hunting grounds of the Shawnees—a race of fierce warriors, that had been driven from the South, previously, and assigned a district on the Susquehanna of the Six Nations, at that time lords of the Susquehanna.

As it may be supposed, the Shawnees looked with some contempt upon their fallen neighbors, who, when the Europeans first arrived, were formidable as rivals. Tact tauch could not be tamely born by the children of Isaac and Tamenend—a spirit were not to be broken to a secret. She will then know many more things than we true, and tell them with singular readiness and virtuality. She will be the terror of the neighborhood, and there is no conciliating her. Her husband—the honest person among which she prizes as much as she did when a girl, and grasps after eagerly—will have no effect on her. She must speak evil and money troubles, or she would die. The instinct of her nature to gratify is always at work with her spoken out course, come what may. She will be a terror, even to her own daughter.

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City Scenes.

CASE OF REAL DISTRESS.—BEGGAR-GIRL WITH BONNET AS WORN.

"Do, kind gentleman, give me a penny; I've 'ardly 'ad a bit o' bonnet on my 'ed this six months!"

Wit and Humor.

HOW A FELLOW BROUGHT IN THE RETURNS.

In a county hard by, an election was had not the office of High Sheriff. Three people aspiring didates were in the field, and their chances of success were about equal. Jerry, it is said, did the greatest deal of canvassing, and more hotly into a political contest than on this occasion. Thousands upon thousands of dollars had been staked on the result, and this circumstance, perhaps, lent much to the enthusiasm manifested by the people.

On the morning of the election, runners, provided with fleet horses, were dispatched to all the different polls in the county, who were to bring in the returns to the county seat—a hotel kept by one Hall. Each candidate had the services of a number of these runners, and in the above manner they were to bring in their returns. The result was about 200 less fourteen when six hundred and fifty votes were polled in the county, and the votes of the balance, the result in this was a matter of extreme doubt. The three competitors were accordingly assembled in the inside of each town's votes into a state of painful anxiety, and the feeling of excitement in the county had embarked in a hazardous enterprise.

In the stillness of the night, the clattering of a horse's feet was faintly heard in the distance. The sound of the hoofs evidently gave a general notice of the fact. As the messenger neared them—his noble animal flying as it were, under whip and spur—every head in each either side, and opened a passage to receive him. In he dashed, regardless of horses and men, and was suddenly under the dim light of a lamp, with watch in hand, he exclaimed—"Five hundred dollars that Sheriff Jerry Smith's letter under five miles in sixty twenty minutes' and by a three years old rode it as that!"

A death-like stillness pervaded the crowd, as the runner continued to explain upon the speed of his animal. "Five miles in sixty minutes, and none but himself seemed to feel any interest, just at that time—the reason being the only one that would interest the crowd at this juncture.

"The returns!" interrupted a voice in the crowd.

"*Thirty-eight majority!*" answered the runner.

"For who?" demanded the same voice in the crowd.

"Gentlemen, all I know about it is that some fellow got thirty-eight majority; but one thing I know, and that is, that you can just bet your bottom dollar on Jerry."

We have since frequently heard of this man, who is now universally known and called, "Five miles in sixty minutes," and of the fellow that brought in the returns."—*U. S. Democrat.*

A LOVE-LORN SUBJECT.

Ezra Styles Barker, was called to the bar last winter to the call, a fellow, a forlorn person, in greasy coat and pants—the latter very short—and boots, that had seen the day of gray short stockings, the condition of which indicated that no wife or mother's care was exercised in their behalf, and a hat that had been battered about, and his chin unshaved. Drunkenness was the charge against him, and the charge was proved to the satisfaction of the Mayor.

"What you please with me," said Ezra, "for I'm a broken-hearted man. I've thing myself away and I'm worth the while to pick me up, but the nuisance did do it, and I don't thank him for it. Gentlemen, I had a lovely Polly Ann, which I couldn't thee nor no one: see the work of the relentless cruelty would let them not be ashamed of it. She unsupported affection that has been lavished upon her.

Two came Gessler's mother, the wife of a great chief and said quietly to the little girl, "Nanta, (or child) Tokia (what do I see)—that not the Manitou has taken the grasshopper of big. Time shall the children of the Lenapi had with the Wabash-land quietly and peaceably as friend." None generously makes the Delaware great."

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RATHER TOUGH.

The Catoolla (Ind.) *Whig*, has been telling a story of a case that was stuck in the ground about 42 years ago and grew up into a large tree, which was cut down a few days ago, when the case dropped out of the heart of the tree in the original condition.

The Worcester *Spy* tries to surpass this by a story of some chairs which were made in Sterling some years ago, of green timber and sold in Rhode Island. The wood shrunk on drying and the chairs fell to pieces, but the seats of the chairs were found sprouting out all over them. We believe the editorial sanction of the *Spy* to have furnished with chairs which sprang from this stock.

These stories remind us of the effect which a cargo of guano once had upon an old brig. This vessel was about 200 tons burthen when she received her load. When she returned, she had not the time she had doubled Cape Horn than she was more than doubled. When she reached Rio Janeiro she had become a hulk of 1,800 tons, and the captain stopped at that port, and after the inhabitants of the neighborhood had helped themselves to her hold, took in a large freight in addition to the guano, and returned home—thus making an exceedingly profitable voyage.

This latter tale can only be matched by one from the Swedish Finland, which is quite as large stories. In that voracious chronicle a bird is said to have carried off a fly's proxie for one campaign, and then alarge his course according to the fly.

On one occasion an egg fell from out its nest, and the bird, flying after it, and glued about three hundred cedar trees, and scrutinized a raising small mountain for his handsome facia, and a small loss for his evidenced treasury.—

The bird, being somewhat frustrated, a good deal about five feet ten inches in height, and is an expert and an excellent horseman. He exhibits a fine taste in dress, and has a good deal of capacity, and will probably add title to the list of governors. He boasts of having been in love with a young lady last fall, 'at first sight,'" and was recently married to her.—His Government is almost destitute of pecuniary resources; his people are discontented; and he is rather unfortunate in his domestic affairs, between the contending interests and nations now at war on the continent of Europe. He is a native of Corsica, and was for many years a resident of Ajaccio, where he was born. His position is perilous, and will probably be short-lived unless he can make it more secure. The duties on the articles of trade and produce, and the opposition and punishment of vice or immorality.

Gymnastic exercises, and a regular habit, are found to be conducive to the physical health of the inhabitants of Greece; and as with the descendants of the Puritans, the church and the school-house are the first consideration of the state. In the early settlers, so were gymnasia built for the training of the youth in the principal towns in Greece. These gymnasia were always under the control of the government, and the children were taught to look upon it as a duty to attend them. The buildings were constructed with porches and colonnades, and were magnificent in their construction. Within the instinctive were covered apartments for exercise in the winter or stormy weather, and open courts, surrounded by porticoes—such as those still engaged in the games of the Olympic Circus—for the summer. The splendor of the city was gathered into these gymnasia and immense sums of money were expended in their erection and furnishing. The state had the general supervision of the gymnasium, and appointed the gymnasiarchs, or public philosophers, whose teachings in connection with the young, or prejudicial to the interests of the state. Another object of the state had for their duty, to inspire the youth with a love of their country, and a high appreciation of the pupils, and acted as surgeons and physicians.

The education of the Greek youth was divided into three parts: grammar or a knowledge of the language by which he was to make his thoughts known; music which had for its object the refined; and gymnastics, or the exercise of every power and faculty of the body; and the latter was the one to which the greatest care and attention was bestowed. In an every-day occurrences, to see the gray-headed sage and philosopher engaged in the sports of the youth, and the most vigilant, either in church or in state, deemed it no disgrace to be found in the ring. It was in this manner their faculties of body and of mind.

In Iasia, and some other states, the girls were not neglected, but taught to be accomplished ladies, but in Sparta, and among the Dorians the female children were trained to be mothers, the full and free education of the women. The god Apollo and the goddess Diana were twins, and the latter was considered the type of perfect female. Diana was the strongest and most perfect physical and intellectual development. She was high free of the arts and sciences, and her reputation for chastity and purity. The Spartan girl was taught to sing, to dance, to run, to wrestle, to throw the quoit, to hurl the dart and carry exercise befitting their sex or strength. And all this in connection with the boys, in the same sea, the athletes, magistrates, and kings and they were always remarkable for their dignity of demeanor and purity of speech. When the stranger conversed to the wife of Leonidas the Fair one replied: "I am the mother of a numerous family of sons," she replied to his remark, "Undoubtedly, for we are the only women in Sparta that bear men."

Among the Romans, a similar situation was held. Rome, in the strengthening and building up each development of all the faculties, and it was the result of this alone which gave to Rome the empire of the world, and "Mistress of the World." but when effeminacy and sloth first attacked the females, and afterwards the male sex, the glory departed from Rome, and Rome was the fall thereof. A similar lesson, had less been taught by the history of the nations that have come from a state of astagnism or barbarity. Their first condition obliges them to exercise their faculties, and by that means to develop those which raises them to the scale of humanity. It is by the continual struggle—being necessary to individual, or as a nation. It is by the exercise and activity of each function of the body and of the mind, that we can secure the perfection of such a faculty; for until each existence is developed, and by that means the power of the whole is developed, it is impossible for any one to be ready to be born into life, but we cannot say it already is in existence. How many persons are there who are not aware of the existence of their mental—*half existence*; and how many are there only *flying*—being their faculties by neglecting to use them!

The fable of the apes, on the border of the Dead Sea, who hearing to speak lost they became enslaved, lost the power of speech and of thought, and now, at least, perished upon the trees, chattering their spare fruit, and mostly dreaming of the husband they have lost by refusing to use their faculties, has become an every-day reality, to regions not as far from us as the shores of the Dead Sea. The Untutored here the art of drawing trees, until the year and the oak do not exceed a foot in height; but we have the art of preserving them, until we are not used in Central America for Asiatic children; their parasols, or those usually their parasols, take up and down Broadway, and are not to be found in Fifth Avenue.

Compare the workmen of the tailor's workroom, or the slender limbs of the dry-goods clerk, with the perfect physical development of Hercules, and the Apollo Belvidere, and you will see that we are not the only ones who have neglected the physical powers.

We all have seen how the different faculties can be cultivated. The tongue of a deaf speaker, the touch of the blind, the sight of Jellies, the legs of Fanny Elsler, the fingers and arms of Ole Bull, the muscular development of the eagles, the sense of Bertoe, the scent of the sense of hearing, smell, or of sight in the animals, and the power of speech, and touch, in the blind, are familiar examples.

The same power and growth of the mental and moral faculties, as the result of proper exercise, is equally manifest, but not as common, because, that the experiment is not so frequently made.

There is no other means by which any organ, or faculty of the body, mind, or soul can exercise, can be made to develope itself, to become strong and active, but by proper and continuous exercise and use.

It is true that we may accustom to exist, and the experience of many and long years of the fact, even without the development or active exercise of any valuable faculty of soul or body; but we may also accustom ourselves to do many here until we die; but we were placed here to improve and not to live in a state of stupefaction by the development of our every faculty—to be noble, exalted souls, walked in pure, strong, and healthy bodies, and not to be mere animals.

THE SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE

Nicholas, Emperor of Russia, is fifty-nine years old, six feet one inch high, erect and handsome in his form, handsome in the features of his person, and, when young, was decidedly handsome. He is a man of talent, of firm resolute, and by no means wanting in personal courage. He is a good disciplinarian, but not a brilliant commander, and is not popular in his younger days. His information in regard to the countries of Europe is not great, but his talents and extensive, his plans vast, his ambition boundless. In the last respect, he truly represents his Russian and Asiatic subjects. The European provinces in Russia now to pour down on the south their hordes of semi-barbarians, the wealth and west of Europe, as in the days when the Roman Empire was barbarized.

Frederick William, King of Prussia is the brother-in-law of the Czar, but a very different sort of a man. He is about fifty years of age, despotic in feelings, but somewhat liberal in his principles, and more easily join the Emperor of Russia in his plans, if he dared; but his people are otherwise inclined. He is fat, a good looking, kind-hearted man, but not of much what stupid sort of a man. Should the present Emperor of Russia die, his place would probably be found on the side of Russia. His present declaration he neutrality is merely designed to allow him time to watch the course of events in the campaign, and then adopt his course according to circumstances.

The Queen of Spain is the eldest daughter of Ferdinand VII., and placed about her throne by the influence of her mother, Christina, when only three years of age. She is now in her fifteenth year, and will probably be married in a few months to her cousin, Don Francisco de Assis, a small loss for his evidenced treasury.—

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